

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## WORLD UNIVERSITY WINS APPROVAL AT EDUCATION PARLEY

San Francisco Conference Also  
Backs International Library  
Service and Student Exchange

Schoolmen From Sixty Nations  
Pledge Fight on Illiteracy—  
N. E. A. Now in Session

The National Education Association opened its convention today, and will hold its sessions simultaneously with the World Conference on Education, until July 6. Mayor John L. Davis of Oakland greeted the delegates in behalf of the city, and Will C. Wood, California's State Superintendent of Instruction, on behalf of the State. In response, Dr. A. E. Winslow, editor of the *Journal of Education*, Boston, pointed out the vast growth in the organization since it met last in San Francisco, eight years ago. High school enrollment has increased 100 per cent, he said. Two-thirds of the children of America must have an eighth grade diploma before leaving school for work; the school system is being taken out of the grasp of politics; but, great of all, it was pointed out, is the step the schools of the nations are taking to promote world peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence).—Definite agreement has been reached on five distinct proposals by delegates to the World Conference on Education. They mark five-mile posts in education's march toward world peace. They are as practical as the blackboards and the desks and the text books of the world's schoolrooms. First of these is that for the formation of a World Federation of Educational Associations; second, the establishment of a world university; the third, a proposal for a world library service; fourth, plans for international exchange of students; the fifth is a world-wide fight against illiteracy.

Favorable action was taken by the International Co-operation group on the constitution for a proposed world organization of educators, according to the Chinese plan, which was presented officially Saturday morning by Mr. P. W. Kuo, head of the Chinese delegation. Introductory to the presentation of the constitution the group accepted a general resolution introduced by C. H. Williams of the University of Missouri to the effect "that immediate steps be taken for the formation of a world federation of education." The first step in this direction to be the appointment of five members, with an additional advisory member from each delegation not represented on the main committee, and that this committee report to the group conference at the earliest possible moment, definite plans for the formation of this federation, including the preparation of a constitution and bylaws.

To Cultivate World Amity  
The Kuo constitution subsequently was referred to this committee with the recommendation that it make slight modifications and report it out for favorable action. The committee to which has been entrusted the task of laying the preliminary foundations for this, the first world organization of teachers are Dr. Chas. H. Williams, University of Missouri; E. J. Salisbury, president of the National Union of Teachers, England and Wales; Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the National Southeastern University, Nanking, China; Dr. M. Sawanagui of the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo, and Dr. Pomplio Ortega, director of the Central Normal School, Honduras.

Four purposes will dominate the work of this proposed organization. First, to cultivate international good will; second, to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises; third, to serve as a clearing house of international educational information; fourth, to carry out decisions passed by the world conference on education and the proposed executive council of the world federation of educational associations.

World University  
Simultaneously with the action of the international co-operation group in moving toward a union of the world's pedagogues, the Conference on the Dissemination of Education Information was debating the pros and cons of a proposed world university. In the end a resolution was adopted which will recommend to the plenary session of the conference that work be begun at once upon a university of all nations. Just where it will be located, who will attend, who teach and what, and from whence will come the money—these are undetermined questions. Here, however, is the gist of the proposal:

First, a world university be established. Second, that it be composed of a student body and faculty whose members shall come from every possible nation, race and country, and that this university shall have for a special function the study of international and interracial questions and the relation of education to these questions.

Third, that the students and faculty be selected by the best educational methods of selection. Fourth, that a commission be appointed which shall investigate the above proposal and recommend a plan of procedure at the earliest possible time.

The vote in favor of the proposal was unanimous. Hard upon the heels of this proposal came another, of almost equal significance, advocating a world library bureau. China, again to the fore, had

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

## Russian Wanderers of the Seas Finally Landed at San Francisco

United States Army Transport Brings in Remnant of  
Once Powerful "White Guard"

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (P)—A nomadic band of about 500 Russian immigrants, refugees on Far Eastern seas since October, 1921, sailed through the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco Bay yesterday.

They enjoy the distinction of being the only quota of foreigners transported to the United States on an army transport—the Merritt—under the protection of the American flag. They include the remnant of the Russian White Guard which fought against the Red Army long after Communistic control was entrenched. Their loyalty to the Imperial Russian Government outlived the Tsar's regime. They were forced to flee from Vladivostok when Japanese troops were withdrawn from that area in 1921.

The original expedition, numbering about 9000 refugees, was commanded by Admiral Stark, an officer of the

old Russian navy, and cast off from Russian shores in nine ships flying the Imperial Russian flag.

Eight thousand landed at Gensan, Korea, where many starved. The remainder were represented by the cargo carried by the Merritt.

Refused a landing at the principal ports of China and Japan, the wanderers finally cruised to Manila, where Governor-General Wood obtained permission to have them numbered among the immigration quota, subject to the usual entrance tests.

In the party are a number of orphan boys, formerly cadets at the Imperial Russian military school, and a number of women who enjoyed high standing in the old Russian nobility.

The ships in which they started were part of the Russian Navy and were offered for sale at Manila, but the proffer found no takers.

## AIR FORCE HOLDS ANNUAL PAGEANT

Exhibitions of Flying at Hendon  
Witnessed by British Royalty  
—Gathering a Great Success

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 2—Experts who can recognize types of airplanes by the noise they make, men attracted mainly by a brave spectacle, and women to whom a fashion parade is of absorbing interest were unanimous in voting Saturday's annual pageant of the Royal Air Force a great success. Before midday a stream of vehicles sped to Hendon, so that when the King—chief of the air force—the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York and other royal personages arrived on the scene the airfield contained some 30,000 to 40,000 spectators.

Not that this represents the sum total of all who saw at least parts of the program. On the hilltops nearby, owners of meadows reaped a silver harvest by charging admission to their lands overlooking the enclosure. Their patrons, of course, were denied a view of many things. They did not see the winner of the landing competition drift down to the prescribed area more in the manner of a helicopter than of an airplane, and they did not see the low bombing or the parade of machines which the public had not been privileged to view before. They did see exciting aerial combats, "instructional aerobatics" and formation flying in which 10 planes divided into two flights and maneuvered in close formation with the precision of guardsmen on parade.

New Types of Aircraft  
Just as the royal party entered the grounds the competitors in the Standard Avro race whirled by overhead. A machine from Netheravon, flown by a flying officer, F. E. Bond, was in front when the 12-mile course was completed and he, amid hearty applause that he could not have heard above the roar of his engine, was first to execute the flying finish past the royal box. Prior to this two officers from Farnborough had won the photography competition and immediately afterward the same air station gained another success in the landing test.

The most impressive event was the first appearance of some new types of aircraft, ranging from long-distance bombers, with engines of 1000 horsepower to the tiny "Wren," which weighs less than 150 pounds and is equipped with a 35-horsepower engine. This little "Wren" captured everyone's imagination. There was a murmur of sympathy when it seemed about to leave the ground and a generous measure of handclapping when the "little dear"—so the ladies called it—floated down after circling the air-drome once or twice.

Two Popular Turns  
Flight Lieutenant W. H. Longton gave two popular turns—aerobatics which constitute the recognized part of the airman's training, and "crazy flying," which does not. He did most of the jaunty tricks so low to the ground that it seemed sometimes he must hit it.

The relay contest for the cup presented by the Duke of York went to the team from Halton, which had named its three planes Bonzo, Bonzo-lean, and Bonzolets, after the dog that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

## ROLAND W. BOYDEN RESIGNS IN FRANCE

Colonel Logan Succeeds Mr.  
Boyden as American Observer  
on Reparation Commission

By Special Cable  
PARIS, July 2—Roland W. Boyden, American observer on the reparation commission, has presented his resignation. The reason is understood to be purely personal and to have no political significance. The United States will continue to interest itself in the work of the commission. Indeed the name of the successor to Mr. Boyden has already been mentioned. It is that of Col. James A. Logan Jr., collaborator with Mr. Boyden, who is already in Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (P)—Both Mr. Boyden and Colonel Logan have been sitting with the commission, virtually since its organization under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The latter was one of the economic experts attached to the American peace commission and is thoroughly versed in all details of questions coming before the commission.

Whether an assistant will be named to Colonel Logan has not been indicated. Both officials have been maintained at the expense of the United States, but their staff of 21 persons has been provided for at the commission's expense.

Mr. Boyden was appointed from Beverly, Mass., where he has had a considerable legal practice as well as banking and other connections. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1885. Appointed originally to the commission with the expectation that he would become an official member upon ratification of the peace treaty, Mr. Boyden's status, upon refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty, was made that of an unofficial observer sitting in with the commission, a status which was renewed by the Harding Administration soon after its induction into office.

In addition to his service with the commission, he has acted from time to time on financial questions and with other economic committees, although his duties related primarily to questions before the reparation commission, with especial reference to the costs of the American army of occupation, shipping matters, Austrian and other relief work, and the effect of reparation payments on foreign exchange.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

July 2, 1923

General

French Occupy Krupp Works 1

Thousands of Immigrants Pour Into 1

United States 1

World Conference on Education 1

Four Indictments Returned in Buck- 1

ing Cases 1

Roland W. Boyden Resigns 1

Air Force Holds Annual Pageant 1

Parliamentary Work in Canada 1

Greek Patriarch Decides to Resign 3

Chaos in China Laid to Militarism 3

Gettysburg Anniversary Celebrated 3

New England Railroad Consolidation 3

Urged by Committee 3

"Law-Not War" Activities Planned 5

Pan-Pacific Amity 5

Physical Examination Propaganda 6

World History Textbook Urged 6

Slovenes Now Have 4000 Schools 7

Rural Schools Better Their Status 7

Financial

Week's Export of Canadian Trade 11

Sir Ernest Glover—Portrait 11

Grains at New Low Levels 11

Steel Industry Horizon Roseate 11

Liquidation in Market Interrupted 12

Stock Market Quotations 12

New York Curb Price Range 12

Price Range of Leading Cites 12

Sporting

Wimbledon Tennis Tourney 8

National League Baseball 8

Intercollegiate Terms 8

Montreal Defends Kerr Golf Cup 9

Intercollegiate Defends Kerr Golf Cup 9

Central States Tennis 9

American League Baseball 9

Features

The World's Great Capitals 3

Twilight States 3

Aeronautics 3

The Page of the Seven Arts 10

Educational 10

Art News and Comment 12

The Home Forum 12

Superior to Circumstance 12

Thackeray's London 20

Editorials 20

## GRAND JURY FINDS FOUR TRUE BILLS IN FULLER CASES

Sealed Indictments Are Returned  
in the Bucketing In-  
vestigation

NEW YORK, July 2—The federal grand jury, conducting a further inquiry into the affairs of E. M. Fuller & Co., bankrupt brokers, who recently pleaded guilty to bucketing orders, today returned four sealed indictments. Grand jury action followed a long conference of Assistant United States Attorneys Joyce and Millard with customs authorities, who yesterday seized papers declared to be material to the case from the baggage of Mrs. Nellie Sheehan McGee, former wife of Fuller's partner, W. F. McGee. Mrs. McGee arrived from Europe yesterday on the Aquitania.

Bucket Shop Inquiry  
Started in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 2—The grand jury today will start an investigation of the operations of more than 50 alleged bucket shops here. It is proposed to obtain indictments charging conspiracy, punishable by penitentiary sentences, instead of, as heretofore, convictions for "bucketing," for which fines are the maximum penalty.

It is understood officials also plan to investigate the owners of buildings which house bucket shops, and possibly seek indictments against them under the law against renting to such tenants. One downtown building has become known as the "Pond Building" because of the reputations borne by the concerns it houses.

"There also are likely to be many cut-and-dried cases of obtaining money under false pretenses, and larceny," said George E. Gorman, assistant state attorney, who will be in charge of the investigation.

The board of trade, the stock exchange and similar organizations will co-operate with the state officials. Investigations already completed are alleged to have revealed that the sale of worthless stock alone has reached a "staggering total."

## PRESIDENT BACKS TETON PARK PLAN

Mr. Harding to Urge Congress  
to Add Nearby Territory to  
Yellowstone Area

ON BOARD PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPECIAL TRAIN, July 2 (P)—Two days spent by President Harding in Yellowstone National Park has had the effect of making him a strong advocate of the proposal to add the Teton Mountain region to the park area. The chief executive shortly before leaving the park yesterday, after having traveled through it and obtained a welcome surcease from the almost continuous train rides of the western trip, indicated that not only would he approve legislation to add the Teton Mountains to this park, but that he would use his influence to bring about the passage by Congress of such an act.

Both the President and Mrs. Harding had visited the park previously, yet each declared on boarding the train at Gardiner last night that yesterday and Saturday had been two of the most pleasant days of the trip. Also both of them appeared to have been refreshed by having got away from the cities and crowds.

The proposal to add to the park the Teton Mountains, now embraced in the state of Wyoming and covering an area of about 1500 square miles, has been agitated for several years throughout the west and by the thousands who visit the park annually. Stock men in Wyoming, however, have opposed the move. The Teton region now is reserved largely because of its being a refuge for elk. These animals are increasing in number and the stock men see the time when the area will be thrown open to them.

A bill to add the Teton region to the park was introduced in the last Congress but not acted on.

The President's party spent the greater part of today traveling across the State of Montana and into Washington, with Spokane as the next stop. There the President will make one of the principal speeches of his trip to-night, discussing reclamation, hydro-electric power development and similar questions of interest to the far northwest.

## CUSTOMS WORKERS GET PART OF WAGES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—More than 3000 customs workers and officials in the Port of New York found their pay envelopes thinner by \$10 last Saturday because the money received from the Treasury Department was \$31,000 short. It is said that similar curtailments were made at all the customs ports in the country. Because of lack of time, cuts in each person's pay could not be made on a percentage basis and everyone, from the collector of the port, to the humblest clerk was "docked" exactly \$10.

The situation was owing to insufficient customs appropriations by Congress for the past fiscal year, which ended last Saturday, June 30. There are millions of dollars in the United States Treasury, but only the amount designated by Congress may be touched for use in paying customs employees.

## STEAMSHIPS RACE FOR PORTS WITH IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

Thousands Pour Into New York as New Fiscal Year  
Opens Gates Once More

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—All along the seacoast of the United States thousands of immigrants are landing, as the beginning of the fiscal year, with its opening of new quotas to every nation, comes once more.

More than 2000 aliens, representing 45 countries, passed through the hands of examining inspectors at Ellis Island yesterday. Altogether nearly 16,000 persons arrived in the port on Sunday, all of whom had to have at least a preliminary examination by immigration officials. This number includes the crews of the vessels, all 4000 of whom, according to law, must be inspected before landing.

The throng was carried on 12 ocean liners, which called into the harbor in the early hours of the morning. A race between 10 of these steamships in the Ambrose Channel ended in all

of them entering the harbor within six minutes after midnight.

Nearly 6000 steerage passengers, all of whom will have to be taken to Ellis Island in the next two days, entered the harbor on the steamships. Many of them were turned back from Ellis Island last year.

For the first three days of the month arrivals by countries include: United Kingdom, 3308; Russia, 2086; Italy, 1779; Sweden, 960; Greece, 649; Turkey, 472; Africa, 55; Holland, 592; Germany, 422; Austria, 155.

Thus far only seven persons are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## NEW YORK'S 'STAIN' HELD UP TO VOTERS

State Cannot Be Greatest in  
Union Until It Is Wiped Out,  
Says Bishop Anderson

WINONA LAKE, Ind., July 2 (Special).—Until the voters of New York have gone to the polls and wiped out the stain caused by Governor Smith's anti-prohibition attitude that State can never again be considered the greatest in the American Union, Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati, O., declared at the Christian citizenship conference which opened here Sunday under auspices of the National Reform Association. Bishop Anderson vigorously scored Governor Smith's wet allegiance.

"Moral and spiritual bankruptcy more than financial bankruptcy is the chief trouble in Europe today," he declared. "Europe is engaged in the impossible task of trying to build the life of the Continent upon hate. Our conception of Christianity has been altogether too individualistic. The world is the subject of redemption. To rationalize, to moralize, to Christianize the entire life of mankind, including its laws, its institutions, its politics, its statesmanship, its diplomacy—that is the problem and the task which we face today."

Dr. Henry Chung, Korean Commissioner to the United States, said world peace is impossible without recognizing the theory of nationality based on Christian fellowship. "So long as one nation insists that it has the right to rule another nation without the consent of that other nation, just peace is impossible," he said. "It is about time that the enlightened public opinion of the world, the theory of nationality, be the supreme arbiter in international affairs. This is only possible through application of the principle of fair play."

Speaking on the subject, "The moral accountability of Nations," Dr. R. H. Martin of Beaver Falls, Penn., former president of Geneva College, said: "Nations, like men, are subjects of God's moral government and under his moral laws. The fundamental cause of world war is disregard of God's moral laws by nations and governments." "Partisan blindness" was given by Bishop William M. Bell of Pittsburgh, Pa., as one of the factors in America's democracy. "Voting," he said, "is an exalted duty, and yet in America the voting citizenship is surprisingly small. Failure to vote is discrediting to any citizen."

Messages from President Harding and Secretary Hughes were read at the opening session.

## UNIONIZING OF STEEL MILLS TO BE RENEWED

WASHINGTON, July 2—Renewed efforts are to be made by labor leaders to unionize the leading steel mills of the country, it is learned here. The recent statement of Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, in regard to the 12-hour day and placing its elimination in the indefinite future, is interpreted to mean that the time is opportune for pressing such a movement.

An executive session attended by Samuel Gompers was recently held in Chicago, and it was decided to use the \$50,000 left over from the strike fund to finance this movement. Work will be undertaken at once in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the starting point to be the Bethlehem Steel Works in Bethlehem, Pa.

## GENERAL GOURAUD VISITS THE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 2—Gen. Henri Joseph Eugene Gouraud, soldier of France, and onetime commander of the Rainbow division, who arrived yesterday, attended a luncheon today in his honor at the New York Stock Exchange as the guest of President S. L. Cromwell. Previously he was taken to the gallery to watch the trading, and then to the floor, a privilege extended to him.

Acting Mayor Murray Hulbert, in an address of welcome, tendered the freedom of the city to the general, who is the guest here of the Rainbow Division, whose annual convention he will attend in Indianapolis on July 15.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS PARTIALLY OCCUPY THE KRUPP WORKS

Frankfort Surrounded by Occu-  
pied Territory as the Result of  
French Military Moves

Raymond Poincaré's Definition  
of Ruhr Policy Awaited in  
London—Situation Acute

France has seized the Krupp works at Essen in part or in whole and the city of Frankfurt is surrounded by occupied territory as the result of military moves. This action comes quickly on the heels of the bombing of a Belgian troop train, in which 10 soldiers were killed and nearly 30 injured. It comes at a moment when there is great indignation in Paris at the alleged intimidation of France by Great Britain, which for three weeks has called for an answer to its questionaire seeking a precise definition from Raymond Poincaré of his policy in the Ruhr. Britain wants a written reply, so as to place France on record. France desires to make its reply orally. There the question rests. But with each day's delay the situation grows in seriousness and on settlement of this apparently trivial point hangs the future of the entente.

BERLIN, July 2 (P)—The Krupp Works at Essen were partially occupied by the French yesterday, according to an Essen dispatch to the *Zeitung am Mittag*, and work ceased in the departments affected.

So far as is known in German quarters the sections occupied comprise so far only the foundries, the boiler works, the electric plant and the locomotive and car construction departments. It is not known whether the occupation is temporary, for the purpose of making requisitions, adds the dispatch, or if it is to be continued indefinitely.

LONDON, July 2 (P)—The whole of the Krupp plant in Essen was occupied today and work in the plant ceased, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

ESSEN, July 2—A sharp curtailment of traffic on the Ruhr and Rhine-land interurban tramway lines, over which the Germans have been moving merchandise, mails and some coal since the seizure of the steam railroads, has been ordered by General Degoutte as a penalty for the bomb explosion at Duisburg last Saturday. The decree calls for the re-establishment of the interurban railway service as a pre-occupation business, which means that it will be cut in half.

The French announce the arrival in the Ruhr of Karl Radek, official agent of the Russian Soviet Government. German officials, however, profess to have no knowledge of Radek's presence in occupied territory. The German press says that Communists in several cities, including Leipzig and Dresden, have been instructed to increase their activity.

## Britain Awaits French Definition of Ruhr Demands

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 2—For some time past diplomatic negotiations have been steadily reacting from the precipitate methods which characterized the earlier post-war attempts to achieve world settlement. Today that process seems almost to have reached a climax and a tendency to let matters drift is clearly manifest. This fact accounts for the absence of sensational developments in any sphere of diplomacy. But this is but a thin cord, and though they are partly shielded from the glare of publicity critical discussions are taking place, which, during the current week may well provoke decisions of widespread international importance.

The questions represented by the Ruhr, Luxembourg, Tangier, the Saar, are all preoccupying French chancelleries, and in each case there must be a movement, either toward agreement or a dangerous perpetuation of existing unsettlement.

France Fails to Answer

Three weeks have now elapsed since the British Government presented the famous questionnaire to France, and at the time of writing it is still uncertain if anything in the nature of an answer will be received today. Raymond Poincaré's delay has been, to a certain extent, due to the Belgian ministerial crisis, but it is impossible to regard that as wholly responsible. The French Premier is sufficiently dogmatic and obstinate to have responded if he had so desired without awaiting the formal approval of the Belgian State, which for good or ill remains heavily shackled to the French policy. The fact is, the British questionnaire is an awkward document.

One of the difficulties which has long confronted the Foreign Office is that of ascertaining precisely what Mr. Poincaré is driving at in the Ruhr. Mr. Baldwin's interrogation is drafted with the intention of removing any doubts or misconceptions. Obviously, Mr. Poincaré does not want to tie himself down. Hence the Belgian crisis is very convenient, and now it is ended and we are confronted with the manifest intention of the Quai d'Orsay to make a purely verbal communication, thus avoiding putting anything into writing.

That these maneuvers are giving

## U. S. S. Maryland Establishes Record

Seattle, Washington, July 2  
CRUISING FROM Norfolk, Va., to Seattle, 2900 miles, the U. S. S. Maryland made the longest sustained speed run ever achieved by a battleship, according to Commander W. W. Galbraith, executive officer of the craft.

The Maryland made the trip in 14 days, 23 hours and 7 minutes. It will become the flagship of Vice-Admiral H. A. Wiley, commanding Division 5 of the battle fleet.



pleasure to Downing Street it would be ridiculous to suggest. Attempts have been made to obtain straight answers to a few straight questions concerning the French aims and objects in the Ruhr—this with the view of finding a basis for a solution of the problem of inter-allied co-operation—and its failure will erect a formidable barrier against such progress.

**Policy Is Self-Centered**  
Even the most Francophile critic must admit that the French policy is absolutely self-centered. Other nations cannot share M. Poincaré's professed indifference to an absolute collapse of Germany nor can they ignore the pressing need of the reconstruction of a prosperous Central Europe. The world today is primarily suffering from the French claim that it is entitled to be provided with an avenue of escape from an impasse which it itself has created, and which should be treated without a loss of national pride. That in plain language is the meaning of the demand that the Germans shall cease passive resistance as a preliminary to negotiations, which on the face of it should offer a fair chance of settlement.

At Lausanne the principal remaining obstacle to an agreement is the currency in which the coupons of the Ottoman debt is payable. It is admitted that the Turkish proposal to pay French francs instead of sterling represents a loss of about two-thirds to bondholders and under ordinary circumstances it ought not to be even considered.

The powers, however, let alone interests greater than those of currency during the conference, and while the British Government is unable to sacrifice the rights of British bondholders, it is an open secret that it is prepared to effect another compromise, such as omitting a definite settlement from the treaty, in order to achieve peace in the Near East. This Paris will not admit, so the deadlock continues.

**French Sultan Desired**  
Tangier and the Saar represent problems too complex to be adequately summarized here. Briefly put, France desires to secure a predominant position in Tangier by proposing that the Sultan of Morocco, who is a vassal of the French Republic, shall nominally govern the city by a statute elaborated by France in agreement with Britain and Spain. The latter powers favor complete internationalization. The conference now sitting in London is one of experts only, who are charged with an elaborate basis for diplomatic negotiation, and the general opinion in official circles is that they will not succeed in finding an acceptable formula.

Of the Saar controversy, perhaps the less said at this juncture the better. The British decision to arraign the Administration before the League Council naturally aroused considerable resentment in France, but the manner in which the governing commission has become the mere agent of the French Government is an open scandal, and failure to regularize the situation would both perpetuate a danger spot in Europe and rob the league of its claim to be regarded as an independent international body.

It is evident, therefore, that the continent is passing through an anxious period and considerable anxiety must remain until these various questions are satisfactorily disposed of. One of the greatest dangers of the moment is lest an attempt should be made to play off one difficulty against another, to make a concession here in exchange for a concession there. These matters, all individually important, call

## WOMEN URGE JAIL FOR BOOTLEGGERS

Placard Campaign for Law Enforcement Taken Up in Everett

"Awake, citizens, awake! Is Everett a bootleggers' paradise? In 1922 in Everett not one went to jail. Only two paid fines over \$100. Light fines have failed. It is time for jail sentences."

A banner with this wording was hung out this morning in Everett Square. Similar banners were also put up in Medford Square, Melrose and Wakefield by women under the direction of the special law enforcement committee of the Allied Organizations for Massachusetts, which plans to placard law enforcement conditions in all sections of the State as fast as surveys can be made.

This state-wide crusade was opened last week in Malden. The committee reports that on the day following the hanging of the banner the police made a highly successful liquor raid in a house near the post office. In its report on the opening of the campaign, the committee says: "The consolidated survey of the cities of Malden, Everett, Wakefield, Melrose and Medford, which comprise the First Eastern Middlesex District, with a total population of 161,246, shows that the police liquor gang has escaped with very limited, if any punishment. Only two bootleggers were actually sent to jail during the entire year of 1922 in these five cities and towns, and only four paid a fine over \$100 for the same period. During this time, when bootleggers were apparently running scott free, drunkenness steadily increased."

The practice of light fines, in the opinion of the committee, has proved a dismal failure, in fact, it is termed the "cheapest kind of a petty license system."

**CHURCH ON WHEELS TO BE DEDICATED**  
A miniature church built on an automobile chassis and equipped with a loud-speaking radio set in addition to its regular pulpit will be dedicated at the Huntington Avenue circus grounds tonight at 7:30.

It is called the "Little Church on Wheels." Its minister is William H. Morgan, a painter. It is owned by The Little Church on Wheels, Inc., with the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, as president.

For some time past, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have given their spare time to conducting services from an automobile. These open-air services proved so popular that the "Little Church on Wheels" was built. Meetings will be conducted on three weekday evenings, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. On Sunday, the radio will broadcast the service from some local church.

**STEAMSHIPS RACE FOR PORTS WITH IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA**  
(Continued from Page 1)

fought through the war and was wounded twice. Dimitri Ivanenkov, a noted Russian agriculturist, arrived on the ship with Boris Bakmetiev, formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States.

**Many Enter at Buffalo**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—Immigrants today continued to enter the United States through Black Rock station.

Although Sunday was a busy day, the rush was not so great as to prevent expeditious handling of prospective immigrants. Officials estimated that more than 800 had entered.

Most of the immigrants admitted here were from the British Isles and northern Europe. Only a small percentage were rejected. Most of those admitted had previously applied, but had been rejected because of full quotas.

**Detroit Receives 500 Aliens**  
DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—Five hundred foreigners were admitted yesterday to the United States by the local immigration office.

Many more applications are expected during the week, as thousands of foreigners are reported to have been waiting on the Canadian side for the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Officials said 95 per cent of those admitted yesterday were from Canada and British possessions. A few were from France and central European countries.

**Literary Test Halts Many**  
DETROIT, July 2.—About 25 per cent of the 500 immigrants who came across the border from Windsor, Ont., yesterday, to become residents of the United States were rejected. Most of these failed to pass the literary test.

A majority of the newcomers were from the British Isles although there were some French, Italians and Swiss.

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## EVENTS TONIGHT

Hoston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.  
New England Amateur Rowing Association: Meeting of executive committee, Union Boat Club, 8:30.  
Dedication of the "Little Church on Wheels": Huntington Avenue circus grounds, 7:30.  
Municipal lawn tennis championship tournament: Huntington Avenue, 7:30.  
Porter Piano and Organ Recital: Recital by Minnie C. Volk, Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Theaters  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15, 8:15.  
Majestic—The Covered Wagon (Film), 2:15, 8:15.  
Tremont—The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly, 8:15.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**  
Hub Journalists' Club: Opening of annual convention, United States Hotel, 9:30.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—6:30, stories and music for children.  
WGI (Medford Hills)—5:30, weather forecast, market reports, 6:30, "Just Boy" from American Boy Magazine.  
WBZ (Springfield)—Vacation hints, 5:15, "What Men Are Wearing," 8:35, concert, 9:15, "The Story of the Three Kings," with Benjamin Franklin.  
WGY (Schenectady)—8:45, concert and readings.  
WEAF (New York City)—7:30, stories for little children, 7:50, piano recital, 8:30, talk by William McKinstry, "The Cheerful Philosopher," 8:35, "Outlawry of War," by Raymond Robins, 9:20, xylophone selections.  
WJZ (New York City)—7:45, Harper's Bazaar fashion talk, 8:15, The Outlook literary talk, 9:15, "Dogs and Their Owners."  
WHAS (Troy, N. Y.)—10, concert: "Papermaking," reading, "Madam Butterfly."

## "Pops" Program for Tonight

ITALIAN PROGRAM  
Italian Royal March, Gabatti  
Overture to "Norma," Bellini  
Camella Gavotte  
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly," Puccini  
Overture to "La Forza del Destino," Verdi  
Prelude to "Aida," Verdi  
Introduction to "Otello," Verdi  
Rhapsody, "Italia," Casella  
Léonide  
Hymn to the Sun from "Iris," Mascagni

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents). (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Belgians Take Hostages

**By Special Cable**  
BRUSSELS, July 2.—As the result of the explosion Saturday on or near a bridge over the Rhine in the Belgian zone, in a train which was carrying Belgian soldiers returning to Belgium on leave, the Belgian authorities have taken 20 hostages. Shops and places of entertainment are closed and tramways and motors are forbidden in Dulsburg and Crefeld districts. No one is allowed out between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. The authorities have decided to put a hostage chosen from among German officials hostile to the occupation on all trains circulating in the Belgian zone.

## Occupation Zone Extended

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—The big city of Frankfurt, on the edge of the Mayence bridgehead, now is surrounded by occupied territory through French military moves, being completely cut off from unoccupied Germany, it is announced in the latest advices.  
To the north, in the Ruhr, French infantry and cavalry have occupied Schwerte, near Arnsberg, on the Ruhr, and other troops are on the way to Hagen in the same neighborhood.

## Postal Clerks Seek Increase

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2 (AP).—A nation-wide movement for increased wages for postal clerks was announced at the annual outing and convention of the Rhode Island Federation of postal clerks in this city yesterday. Thomas F. Flaherty of Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the national organization, outlined the plans contemplated by the association. Among the objectives to be sought by the group from the Sixty-Eighth Congress are increased wages, increases in annuity pay and liberalization of the retirement law. John F. Walsh of Woonsocket was elected president of the state gathering.



## PRIZE OF \$100,000 OFFERED FOR BEST WORLD PEACE PLAN

Edward W. Bok Ready to Pay Sum to "Any American" for Practical Co-operative Scheme

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 2—Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia, Pa., has taken another and still greater step in the Americanization of a one-time little Dutch boy, by offering a prize of \$100,000 to any American for "the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations for the achievement and preservation of world peace."

Mr. Bok, former editor of the Ladies Home Journal, who retired several years ago to devote his life and fortune to the public good, has just created the American Peace Award to bestow the fund.

The prize will be awarded in two parts of \$50,000 each, the first half for the "idea" itself and the balance when the United States Senate or the American people approve it. Today the policy committee, named by Mr. Bok to provide the conditions of the competition and to select a jury of award, opened offices at No. 342 Madison Avenue, the Canadian Pacific Building.

The policy committee as designated includes:

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, now president of the American Bar Association.

Learned Hand, judge of the United States court for the southern district of New York since 1900.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, and an executive officer of the conference for progressive political action.

Ethel Everett Lape, member in charge, writer, active supporter of Gifford Pinchot.

Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York State, state controller and judge of the Court of Appeals, now practicing law in New York City.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ogden Reid, wife of the publisher of the New York Evening Post.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is now head of the American Construction Council.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War and United States attorney for the southern district of New York, now a practicing lawyer.

Melville E. Stone, former general manager, now counselor, of The Associated Press.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the banker and active in the League of Women Voters.

The treasurer of the policy committee is Cornelius N. Bliss Jr.

The policy committee, after announcing that the exact conditions of the award will be made public for several weeks, said:

"It has already been definitely agreed that the competition shall be open to every American, and that plans will have to be submitted not later than the middle of November. The personnel of the jury of award, which is to be quite separate from the personnel

of the policy committee, will be announced at some time before Sept. 1.

A Jury of Award

On behalf of the committee it was said that every effort would be made to have the jury of award representative of the best judgment of the American people in all sections of the country and representative also of various recognized aspects of American opinion as to methods of participation in international affairs. The announcement concluded:

National organizations of every kind all over the country, with their state and local branches, are now being invited to co-operate in the project. A co-operative council for the American peace award is being formulated consisting of a delegate appointed or elected by each of the co-operating organizations.

An interesting feature of the award is that organizations as well as individuals are eligible to submit a plan and win the award.

Mr. Bok's real purpose in making the award is to give the American people as a whole, a direct chance to express itself upon a problem for which we have not been able to find the answer through political avenues or through the efforts of interested special groups. It is a fitting time to do this because of the changing consciousness of our people upon matters international.

## ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS RECIPROCITY BILL FOR BRITISH INDIA

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 2—The text of the Reciprocity Bill, whereof notice was given to the Legislative Assembly for the July session by Dr. Gour, provides that any person domiciled in any British possession or territory or mandated territory shall receive the same rights and privileges regarding entry and residence in British India as is awarded by law and the administration of such possessions and territories to persons of Indian domicile. The Governor-General is to appoint a committee of both houses of the Indian Legislature, of whom two-thirds are elected, to advise him on general questions of reciprocity.

The bill also provides for the establishment of an agency administering rules and penalties for contravention, the onus of proof that the entrant is not a member of the dominion, colony, or possession to lie on the person accused. This clause is counter to the first principles of British jurisprudence.

Suez Canal, the gigantic irrigation scheme of the United Provinces, is now in full swing. The total mileage of the main canal is over 4500, with a further 17000 miles of drainage canal.

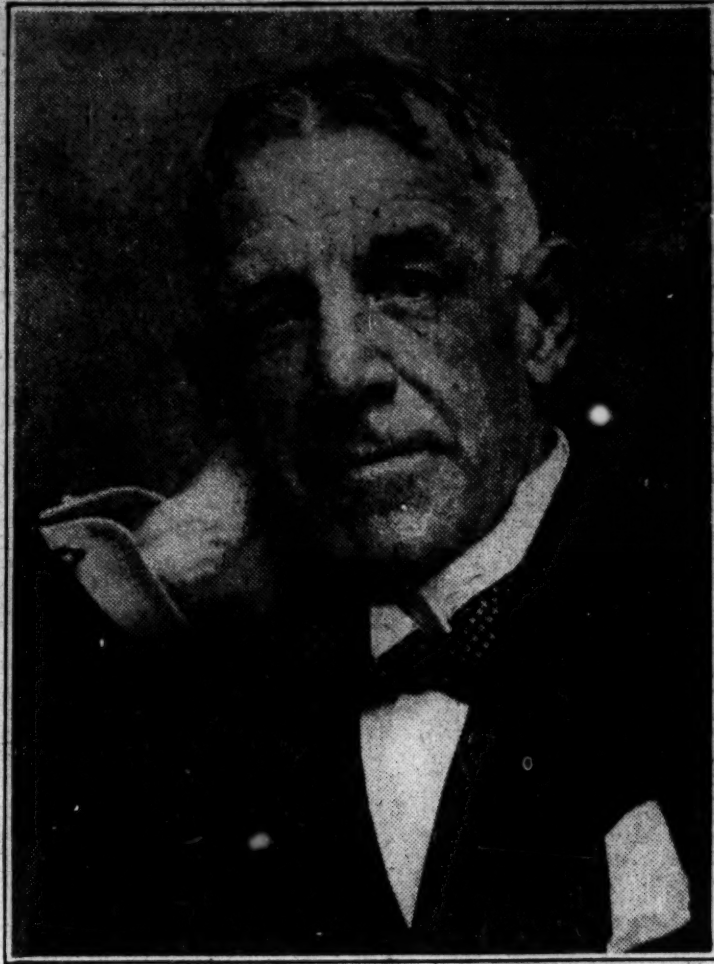
## BOILERMAKERS TAKE BALLOT ON DISPUTE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2—The boilermakers have decided to take a ballot on the question of "Are you in favor of continuing the dispute?" The ballot papers are returnable on July 9. A two-thirds majority is necessary to continue the strike.

The dispute is on the question of overtime and night shift. Work is now being much held up, especially on partly-built steamers ready for machinery. Vickers declined to recondition a large troop ship, being unable to give a guarantee when the work could be completed.

## Promoter of Peace Plan



Edward W. Bok

Who Has Offered a Prize of \$100,000 for the Most Practicable Plan for American Co-operation for Preservation of World Peace

## Italy Gets Privileged Position in the Hedjaz

Rome, July 2

PRINCE HALIL LOTFALLAH, the first diplomatic representative of the State of Hedjaz in Europe, arrived in Rome, after presenting his credentials to the King, had a conversation yesterday with Benito Mussolini, the Premier.

Prince Lotfallah stated that the relations between Italy and Arabia were excellent and the commercial and diplomatic relations, which are largely due to the personal initiative of Signor Mussolini, assures Italy of a privileged position in the new State. Since the armistice the situation in Arabia has been uncertain, owing to the contrasting interests of the various powers. The moment has now come when the Arabian question should be definitely settled.

## LITTLE ROUND TOP ATTACK RE-ENACTED

Veterans of North and South at Gettysburg See Modern Artillery in Action

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2—Veterans of the North and South gathered today on the heights overlooking Gettysburg Battlefield to witness a re-enactment by modern artillery of the Confederate attack on Little Round Top in 1863.

Company B, Sixteenth United States Field Artillery, known in Army circles as "Harding's Own," took part in the sham attack, which is a feature of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary.

Although the gathering today was small in comparison with the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1913, when 35,000 men who wore the Blue or the Gray camped here, the citizens of Gettysburg have arranged an observance almost as impressive as that of 10 years ago. The town itself is lavishly decorated for the occasion. Flags and hunting fly from nearly every home and business place, and the public square is brilliantly decorated. Many private homes were thrown open for the entertainment of the veterans, most of the hotels being crowded with other visitors here for the maneuvers.

On many occasions in the past troops have demonstrated the famous Pickett's charge, which took place July 3, 1863, but no attempt ever has been made to repeat the encounter between Confederates and Union men at Little Round Top. The attack there, historians have declared, really marked the beginning of the defeat of Lee's forces.

Preceding the sham battle today a reunion luncheon was served to veterans at Spangler's Spring where, 60 years ago, men of the North and South met and drank together after darkness had settled over the field of battle.

## LITHUANIAN REVENUE BEYOND EXPENDITURE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 15—The Lithuanian Elita News Service announce that the actual state revenue, ordinary and extraordinary for February, 1923, amounts to litas 9,142,942.27. The balance in hand on Feb. 1 was litas 7,120,364.31, making a total of litas 16,263,306.78.

Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for February was litas 7,662,847.77, plus various amounts in treasury offices, making a total of litas 9,144,191.28. The balance in hand on March 1 was, therefore, litas 7,119,115.52. The value of the litas is approximately 10 cents.

## SHIP REPAIRS HAMPERED

LONDON, July 2—Vickers, Ltd., has declined orders for ship repairs in consequence of the boilermakers' strike.

## PARLIAMENT ENDS WORK IN CANADA

Baron Byng Commends Legislators for Their Work—Sees Prosperity Returning

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2 (Special)—Accompanied by the usual ceremonies the second session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada was prorogued by Baron Byng, the Governor-General, at 3:30 on Saturday.

The session demonstrated the increasing difficulty of Government to work with an adverse majority in the Senate, and a bare majority in the Commons, dependent alternately upon the support of one opposition group or the other. Upon the present occasion the Progressive group has been particularly aggressive in pressing the tariff reform, for reforms in the Bank Act, looking toward the establishment of rural credits, for retrenchments in expenditures, and for more consistency generally in following out campaign pledges.

The conservative opposition, on the other hand, showed its teeth only toward the end of the session, when encouraged by the Conservative victory in the Ontario provincial field, it attacked the Government violently upon its expenditures, and in the Senate defeated the Government's bill providing for the expenditure of \$50,000,000 over a period of 10 years for the construction of Canadian National Branch lines in western Canada and elsewhere.

Baron Byng speaks in bringing the session to a close. Baron Byng said in part:

The passing of the bills respecting treaties with France and Italy completes Canada's part in the desired commercial arrangements. Early completion on the part of the governments of France and Italy, and the exchange of ratifications necessary to give effect to the treaties are confidently expected. It is anticipated that the operation of these conventions will promote our trade, and increase our good relations with those two nations which were among our great allies in the war.

The decennial revision of the bank act deservedly received careful attention at your hands. It is confidently hoped that the amendments made, in the light of experience, will, so far as legislation can, provide the safeguards required to insure the efficiency of the banking system.

Pursuant of the recommendations of the royal commission appointed by the Government prior to the opening of the session, legislation has been enacted with respect to lake and river transportation which, it is hoped, will prevent the control of freight rates and insurance upon grain shipments such as has hitherto existed. The whole subject of the handling and marketing of grain in Canada, and other matters in connection with the buying, selling, and transportation of grain is being further investigated.

Monopolies Investigated

The act to provide for the investigation of combinations, trusts, monopolies, and mergers will afford the public a much-needed safeguard against possible undue enhancement of prices or unfair restrictions of trade.

Several legislative enactments in pursuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment have shown your desire to take every possible means of fulfilling just obligations toward the former service men and their dependents.

An increasing immigration has been a significant feature of the present year. Arrangements have been negotiated with the British Government for

## GREEK PATRIARCH DECIDES TO RESIGN

Press Eulogizes Him for Services He Rendered to Greece in Time of Need

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 2—The cables announce the final decision of the Greek Patriarch to resign and to retire to St. Athos in Optamos Monastery, where Joachim, a former Patriarch, after being expelled from Constantinople, passed an ascetic life for many years, and then entered the Turkish capital triumphantly after the establishment of a constitution régime in Turkey.

Meletios Metaxakis follows the example of his predecessor in somewhat similar circumstances. Meletios Metaxakis expressed a wish to leave behind him his ecclesiastical robes, to be put in the Patriarchal treasury for a souvenir. Those robes are destined and calculated to be an inspiration for generations to come, that will stimulate a national aspiration to see the revival of the Byzantine Empire.

The press dwells at length on the Patriarch's decision and speaks highly of the services he has rendered to Greece. The anti-Venizelist sheets have but praise for Meletios Metaxakis, who so dexterously held the rudder committed to his care.

New investigations give the number of refugees in Greece as 1,100,000, of whom 600,000 are dependent and 48 per cent are women. There are 250,000 families in all, of whom 120,000 are farmers. Each family needs 26,000 drachmas for residence, implements, and animals. They need 38,389,520 acres of land for cultivation. The most important question is the provision of substantial means to save these people from becoming paupers and to make them self-supporting.

Greece is ready to settle the land question by endowing each family with sufficient land for tillage; but who will provide animals and implements? Greece is unable to do so without endangering its national life.

Colonel Gonatas wired Eleutherios Venizelos to represent Greece before the League of Nations in the conference and discuss the loan intended to be given for the refugees.

Colonel Plastiras is leaving today for the front to investigate and study the result of the late change in the high command and the disposition of the army.

## FINE FOR DANCING

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## CHAOS IN CHINA LAID TO MILITARISM

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Issues Manifesto Urging Disbandment of Superfluous Soldiers

CANTON, China, July 2 (AP)—Militarism is directly responsible for the chaotic condition of China, according to a manifesto issued here Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It said:

The Chinese people have suffered long under the heavy burden of militarism, which has brought civil war, disunion, and anarchy. The recent deplorable bandit outrage on the trunk railways, though startling the outside world, is to long-suffering Chinese only another incident of innumerable similar happenings in places little known, and is another count in their indictment against their oppressors.

When it is pointed out that within a radius of 100 miles of Lincheng adjoining territories of five provinces under military jurisdiction of the most powerful militarists of the North, whose soldiery number, officially, 3500,000, it will be realized to what extent the evil and fatality of militarism is.

Events transpiring in Peking during the past 12 months, during which time a so-called President has been pushed into office and dragged out of it, and a bewildering number of premiers and cabinets have been set up and pulled down, solely at the pleasure of the militarists in order that they might gain their own ambitions, make one realize the extent of unreason and fickleness of militarism.

The Chinese people have voices, and time and time again have repudiated the claim that such men could be their rulers. They have longed for blessings, peace and unity in the land. The conscious sentiment of the country is convinced the urgent need of China is the disbandment of superfluous soldiery.

Joint Subsidy Urged for Transcontinental Air Services

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2—The Air Congress concluded a busy week with a full session on Saturday morning, a visit to the Hendon air pageant in the afternoon, and an official banquet in the evening. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, described the week's work as having proceeded at the pace of a cinema film, with astounding comprehensiveness and variety of subjects covered. He emphasized the value of the men of many nations engaged in working out the problems of this great subject.

Several important resolutions were confirmed, the principal being put forward by delegates of seven European countries: "That in the interests of aerial navigation the governments be asked to unite in subsidizing transcontinental air services as speedily as possible." Others dealt with weather forecasts for pilots, international law for the air, international standardization of aircraft materials and component parts, European air transport timetables, the establishment of such close relations between all aerodynamic laboratories as to guarantee the pooling of respective experiments and comparison of results.

At the evening banquet M. Flaminio, president of the French Aero Club, congratulated the British on following the French lead in increasing their air force for purely pacific reasons and in all sincerity he wished good luck and a speedy fulfillment of the aeronautical program. Delegates from many countries expressed the highest appreciation of the value of the international congress toward the progress of aviation.

Ontario Troops Leave for Sydney

LONDON, Ont., July 2 (Special)—Eight officers and 100 men of the Royal Canadian Regiment have left for Sydney, Nova Scotia, where striking employees of the British Empire Steel Corporation are rioting. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill is in charge of the expedition, which is the second to be sent to the Maritime Provinces within a year or so.

A requisition for troops was sent from Cape Breton to Ottawa on Thursday and some 250 men, comprising artillery and infantry, left the Halifax garrison for the scene of the trouble. The original order from Ottawa, however, asked for 500 men, but only 250 could be made available at such short notice. It is understood that the London regiment was ordered to partly make up the number required.

## ELECTORAL REFORM PROJECT EXAMINED

By Special Cable

ROME, July 2—The parliamentary commission examining the electoral reform bill has concluded its labors. Only unimportant modifications have been introduced into the original Government scheme, the most important being the exclusion of prefects, public prosecutors and police officials from the election. The scheme still finds a few real supporters, even among the members of the parliamentary commission, but the general view is that the new system will be approved, "in view of the political situation."

## The World's Great Capitals The Week in Constantinople

KOURBAN BAYRAM, one of the greater festivities of Islam, the tenth day of Zilhijeh, will be observed in Constantinople on July 26. Turks in this city are making elaborate preparations for celebrating the feast. The principal streets will be decorated and triumphal arches erected in the courts of the chief mosques.

The Green Crescent Society, which is the Turkish Anti-Saloon League, is urging the Ankara Government to take measures to close all drinking places in Constantinople. The dry régime was supposed to come into force June 15 but the Turkish Ministry of the Interior postponed the enforcement of prohibition. There has been a good deal of criticism in Constantinople against the extravagance of the Turkish delegation to Lausanne. A well informed official in this city recently told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that no less than \$150,000 was spent by Ismet Pasha and his colleagues.

The American Club of Constantinople will observe Independence Day with public exercises and a banquet in Pera. Addresses will be given by Admiral Bristol, Consul-General Randall and Dr. Patrick, president of Constantinople College for Women. The American colony in Constantinople now numbers close on 500 persons.

A fine of \$300 has been assessed against Robert College, the American school on the Bosphorus. The college is charged with having failed to register its foreign students and teachers. The fine came without any previous warning. Neither the American High Commission in Constantinople nor the Turkish Police notified the directors of the college to register the religion and nationality of individual teachers and pupils. The Turkish police have advised the college that no teacher or student will be allowed to leave Constantinople until the fine has been paid.

Turkey is an agricultural country and one is constantly reminded by Ankara newspapers that the Grand National Assembly is doing everything in its power to encourage agriculture. Just now tax publicans are busily collecting the Government's share of all farm produce. It is a solemn business and yet it has its amusing side. Recently an employee of an American school at Rumeli Hisar seeing that some of the grass before his door needed trimming began working on his lawn. While he was doing so four stalwart Turkish gendarmes ap-

peared on the scene and gravely announced that 12½ per cent of the "grass" belonged to the Ankara treasury and must be paid in money or in kind.

The number of pilgrims making the hadj from Turkey to Mecca is increasing. During the war no Moslems from Constantinople were able to make the journey to the holy places. In the two years following the armistice less than 50 Turkish pilgrims landed at Jiddah. This year several thousand Turks will visit Mecca and Medina.

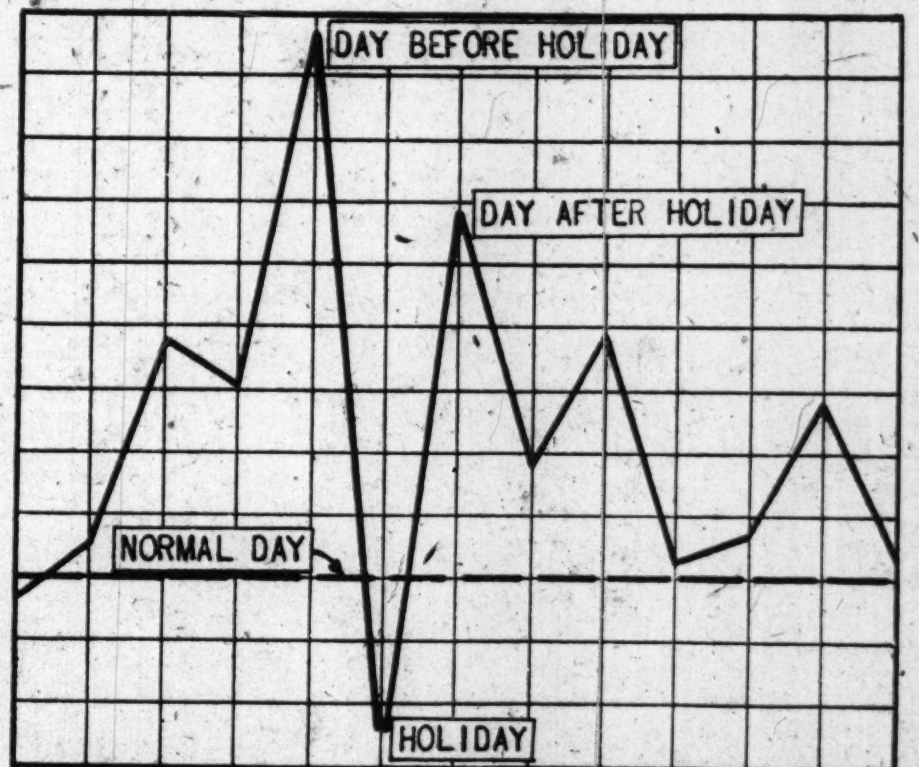
Turks are slowly beginning to realize that the most severe tests of their new Government will come after peace is signed. Groups that have worked together thus far are now breaking up into factions. This is the natural thing to expect, for Turkey is not yet sufficiently advanced for self-government to submit to majority rule. Neither people nor rulers understand the meaning of democratic government. Under such conditions will it be possible for the Kemalist Government to provide for the internal development of the country? Few competent observers believe such to be possible. The most pressing needs of the country are the construction of roads and railways, the organization of banks, the opening of large numbers of elementary and secondary schools, the improvement of law courts, in a word, all those things which distinguish an enlightened and prosperous country. The Ankara Government thinks that it can furnish all these with a minimum of foreign assistance. The Government will shortly be judged by its ability to rule the country in such a way as to secure economic development. This has always been one of Turkey's weakest points.

The Y. M. C. A. must get out of the country, a graduate of the Turkish University recently remarked to the Monitor correspondent. "We Turks," he said "are through with your so-called 'international' organizations. Henceforth all institutions that wish to remain in Turkey must be thoroughly nationalist. It is impossible for the Y. M. C. A. to be pro-Turk and pro-Moslem, therefore it will have to clear out."

The United States naval forces will not be entirely withdrawn from the Bosphorus following the signing of peace. At least three destroyers will remain in Near Eastern waters until September. There are at present 12 American naval craft in Constantinople. Last November there were 28 vessels of the United States Navy in the Straits.

## To Telephone Users

The volume of telephone calls increases substantially during the week just before and just after a holiday, as indicated below for a typical exchange:



We call this matter to the attention of the public, particularly in those few exchanges still affected by the strike, with the thought that if they restrict their calls during the coming Fourth of July period it will improve the service of the community.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company  
GEORGE H. DRESSER, General Manager



## GROUP CONSOLIDATION FAVORED FOR NEW ENGLAND RAILROADS

Governors' Committee Says Boston & Maine and New Haven Should First Be Rehabilitated

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., July 2.—Consolidation of the railroads of the six northeastern states into a New England group, contingent upon a far-reaching readjustment of the financial condition of the two largest carriers, as opposed to any affiliation with trunk line railroads, is the fundamental recommendation of the committee appointed by the governors of the six states and headed by James J. Storrow, Boston banker, made here at a meeting of the chief executives.

The Storrow committee report has been awaited with wide interest. The exhaustive manner in which the committee had gone into the study of its subject, calling before it the expert and the informed on every angle of the railroad problem, emphasized the importance of its ultimate recommendations. The pressing need of a New England policy, in the light of the consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, added significance.

### Report Exhaustive

At the invitation of Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, the executives of the several states gathered here, Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, joined them. Presumably the meeting was for recreation. Actually, however, Mr. Storrow came before the executives today and presented to them a 10,000-word summary of his committee's 100,000-word report, which, in its entirety, he said, weighs 10 pounds and leaves little unrecorded concerning the railroad problem from the New England point of view.

The report first takes up existing rail and water transportation and its efficiency, proceeds to the various proposals for consolidation, and finally goes into definite details in advancing plans for the financial rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads.

New England, the report says, has 8135 miles of railroads with a total capitalization of \$974,043,743. Gross earnings in 1922 were \$288,961,226, the report says, adding other statistics as to condition. It is noted that business growth in New England has been less rapid than in any other section of the United States and the committee urges "some constructive action to give our industrial development a freer impetus." The report discusses the water transportation facilities of New England and declares that the merchants and manufacturers of the section "have not yet fully taken advantage of the recently erected importance of our water-rail routes."

### Condition of Roads

The report takes up the several roads separately, stating their respective conditions. It finds the Boston & Maine and New Haven in urgent need of change, and asserts that the Boston & Albany, Bangor & Aroostook and Maine Central are in generally satisfactory condition.

Turning to the various plans for consolidation that have been proposed, the committee gives each a broad discussion. Trunk-line consolidation it rejects on the ground that it would eliminate competition among the trunk lines for New England westbound business and imperil differentials existing in favor of New England through the northern gateways. The committee asserts that the only argument for trunk-line control which has been put forward is really in the interests of New England's welfare, is the financial argument. This, it avers, can be met under a New England system.

A compact railroad system such as would exist under the proposed New England consolidation, the report continues, "would involve a minimum of evils and would produce a maximum of benefits possible." The committee, however, holds that such a consolidation is neither advisable nor equitable until each of the two major roads of the section shall have been rehabilitated to a point of showing capability of producing financial and operating results with restored credits.

### Plan of Reconstruction

That this end may be attained, the committee submits a comprehensive plan of reconstruction. For the New Haven it proposes a voluntary reorganization with recourse to receivership, involving scaling down of New Haven bonds by \$76,000,000, the bondholders to take in exchange a new 5 per cent preferred stock, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1927. The stockholders would be asked to raise a total of \$15,000,000 in cash by buying or inducing others to buy common stock. The old par value of \$100 would be abolished.

State co-operation is urged in the matter of taxes, abating to the roads enough to meet any deficit in fixed charges. If this state help is given, it is proposed that the control and management of the company shall be vested in trustees, two to be appointed by Connecticut, one by Rhode Island, and two by Massachusetts. In the event of state trusteeship, the committee expresses the opinion that the Federal Government should co-operate, at least to the extent of reducing its present rate of interest on loans made to the New Haven from 6 to 4 per cent.

With regard to the Boston & Maine the committee finds the road in a weak condition. It has a deficit after fixed charges for the first four months of this year, and has heavy maturities coming due during the next 12 years. Many additional freight cars are needed. To carry the road through this period, the committee proposes that holders of \$46,000,000 in bonds soon maturing assent to extension for 12 years. In respect of taxes and trusteeship, the committee makes proposals similar to those made for the New Haven.

### Motor Truck Competition

The committee touches on the question of motor truck competition, declaring that "the railroads are subject to what amounts to state subsidized truck competition." The report adds that "we are not arguing for or against the present state of highway policy in regard to trucks, but merely pointing out that for the

movement of merchandise the railroads are of vastly greater importance to our industrial welfare, and yet we are playing favorites."

Removal of some of the disabilities of the railroads of New England, with port improvements, should have a salutary effect, the report says. In a study of New England ports, the committee sought the advice of Frederick W. Cowie of Montreal, until recently in charge of the operation of that port. In respect of the Port of Boston, he would replace the short, old-fashioned wharves along the water front with a full-line of line drawn along the outer edges of the piers, so that modern steamers might come alongside. He advocates a double-track railroad crossing the Port Point Channel and the new land made by filling in the wharves, the whole forming a belt line, linking the several terminals and piers. He would have a wide motorway circling the port on an elevated structure above the route of this belt line.

The committee would go further than Mr. Cowie. The report advocates a general terminal and transfer station at a certain radius from the center of the city, taken over by terminal trustees, backed by state credit.

The committee believes that the opening of the Grand Trunk extension to Providence would be of real importance to New England and is especially vital to Rhode Island.

### New Hampshire Opinion

Among the conclusions of the committee's report, the following paragraph is significant and effectively sums up the majority opinion: "New England from any point of view, whether in favor of a New England consolidation or even a trunk line or affected by any form of consolidation, is in a position where it should not sit on the doorstep waiting to be taken in or waiting for conditions to improve. It is in the interest of everyone in New England to have a security holder in one of these roads, that we should get together and set our two major systems in order at once."

Reservations are made by the Maine and New Hampshire committees. The New Hampshire group is opposed to any New England consolidation at present, and favors the plan for rehabilitation of the two major lines, but if there were to be subsequent consolidation would have it with the trunk lines. The Maine committee concurs in the conclusions of the committee in its choice of plans if any consolidation is to be required, but records itself as of opinion that the interests of Maine would be adversely affected by any form of consolidation considered by the committee.

The committee was made up as follows, with Mr. Storrow as chairman of the whole committee:

Maine—Carl E. Milliken, chairman; Charles E. Gurney, Edwin M. Hamlin, Leslie E. McIntire, Edward W. Wheeler. Vermont—James P. Dewey, Ralph M. Buck, Hugh J. M. Jones, Maj. H. Nelson Jackson, Walton P. Andrews.

New Hampshire—Lester F. Thurber, chairman; Benjamin W. Cook, Charles E. Carr, Arthur H. Hale, Prof. James P. Richardson.

Massachusetts—James J. Storrow, chairman; Philip Dexter, Carl Dreyfus, Frank H. Willard, Adolph W. Gilbert, Rhode Island—George L. Crocker, chairman; Howard W. Fitz, William P. Everett, E. Salisbury, Wesley B. Trafton.

Connecticut—E. Kent Hubbard, chairman; Stanley H. Bullard, Frederick L. Ford, E. O. Goss, George S. Stevenson.

## EXPERT DECLARES ZONING CUTS TAXES

City Partitioning Plan Praised as Making Citizens Contented and Prosperous

WORCESTER, Mass., July 2 (Special).—City zoning not only reduces tax rates for business men and mercantile establishments, but makes for a more stable industrial situation and more prosperous and contented citizens, declared E. P. Goodrich, vice-president of the Technical Advisory Corporation, New York, speaking before the civic affairs, traffic, industrial regions and mercantile committees of the Chamber of Commerce here this noon. Mr. Goodrich, now assisting in preparing Worcester's city plan, has been associated in similar work for New Haven, Conn., Springfield, West Springfield, Mass., and for other New England cities preparing to have such surveys undertaken.

Zoning relatively decreases tax rates, Mr. Goodrich said, because it diminishes the per capita cost of government. Zoning also effects a material saving in the costs of public utilities. Street congestion is reduced and protection afforded to home ownership. The latter causes a contented, law-abiding, public-spirited and conservative citizenship.

### Each Industry Protected

Mr. Goodrich continued, in part: "In the State of New Jersey the realtors advertise very prominently the fact that they will not sell a house which they have properties to offer are zoned. In East Orange one year after the adoption of the zoning ordinance the building department was swamped with requests for permits to erect one and two-family homes."

The banking and mercantile business of a city benefits directly as well as the industrial man, for the larger and better clientele resulting from the higher class of citizenship to be found in the cities and towns of the country which have adopted zoning ordinances. In the case of industry, zoning protects one industry against the other. Instead of having shirt-waist factories mixed up with soap works, tanneries,

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mill and boiler factories, zoning segregates the various types of industry.

### Excess and Defect Avoided

Direct gain to industries from zoning comes as the result of a properly zoned city wherein is set aside, first and foremost, those sections best adapted to industrial purposes. Because of zoning, a person or concern who wants to move into Worcester and to know it as his own city, realizes that he is getting the pick of locations in that community, especially reserved for industrial purposes, that is, the best usable area for the purpose he desires to use it for.

Indirect benefits to industry in zoned cities arise from the protection which a man receives who locates a plant in a zoned area because, for instance, he is protected from the protests of residents who live in or who may move into that area and who may consider his line of industry a nuisance. In a properly zoned city the areas reserved for various uses are balanced in size in order to avoid a shortage of one and an excess of the other. If there is an excess of one over the other the property value is likely to be depleted by an undervaluation and, on the other hand, a deficit of a particular type of area might lead to a monopoly which would inflate values. In short, a zoned city, town or community is better economically, socially, ethically, morally and physically.

## OFFICERS REPORT TO WOMAN VOTERS

Peace Plans Related to League Executive Committee

LYME, Conn., July 2 (AP).—To review the work of the past three months in behalf of the National League of Women Voters, the executive committee of that organization met with Miss Katharine Ludington, the national treasurer, at her home here today. This is the first meeting of the committee since the annual convention in Des Moines in April, and the interest centered on the report of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, the league president, who reported the visit to Europe of the executive committee women on the question, "What can American women best do to serve the cause of world peace?"

At the annual convention this problem was one of the major divisions of a program for constructive work.

The members of the executive committee expected to attend the meeting are Mrs. Park, Washington, D. C.; Miss Belle Sherwin, first vice-president, Cleveland; Mrs. Solon Jacobs, second vice-president, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Ruth Morgan, third vice-president, New York City; Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, secretary, Girard, O.; and Miss Minnie Fisher Cunningham, executive secretary, Washington, D. C.

Miss Sherwin, reporting on league citizenship schools, will outline the arrangements for the summer school to be held in co-operation with Columbia University from July 16 to 27, at which the faculty will include representative women from all parts of the country, drawn together to study the problems of lawmaking and government confronting the woman voter.

The application of the League of Women Voters in Hawaii for affiliation will be acted upon.

## LEAGUE IS CALLED SAFE EXPERIMENT

Arguments why the United States should enter the League of Nations were given by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and other speakers at a meeting held at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common yesterday by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. The League does not set up a super-government, Mrs. Mead declared, and entrance is a safe experiment that retains the right to withdraw. All nations must be in the League, she said, if war is to be outlawed and the nations are to disarm.

Mrs. Mary Gordon Thompson of the United Textile Union said that to her the League means the salvation of mankind. Through the common activities of the nations now composing the League, she said, the people of the world are being led to think, plan and work together.

## COOLIDGE PARTY INSPECTS BATES

POLAND SPRING, Me., July 2 (AP).—Vice-President and Mrs. Calvin M. Coolidge, governors of all the New England states except New Hampshire, aides and members of their families, who spent Saturday and Sunday at Poland Springs, left early this morning for Lewiston, where they inspected Bates College and were greeted by Mayor Brann of Lewiston and Mayor Cummings of Auburn. Continuing their motor trip to Augusta, they were the guests at luncheon of Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, in the executive mansion. They were then to go to the Samoset, Rockland breakwater, remaining there tonight. The members of the party will probably separate on Tuesday.

## NO BULL FIGHTS, SAYS GOV. PARKER

AUGUSTA, Me., July 1.—"Louisiana is a lawless and immoral place and no bull fights will be permitted," this message from John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, has been received by Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, in reply to his telegram protesting against a series of bull fights scheduled in New Orleans.

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## MANY BIG MUNICIPAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN CHARTER CHANGES

Boston's Fundamental Law to Be Reviewed by Revision Committee Which Faces Many Problems

Boston's municipal charter which has been in use for 14 years is to be reviewed, possibly revised, by the Charter Revision Commission of 13 members, five of whom were appointed by B. Loring Young, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; two by Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate; four by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and two by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

The commission met and organized today in the State House, Wellington Wells of the State Senate, Brighton, was chosen chairman, while David B. Keniston, Representative, Boston, was made vice-chairman and Thomas Carney, secretary. The commission was organized to hold its first session on Wednesday, July 11, one session at 11 in the morning and one at night in the State House, when questions concerning the office of Mayor are to be the subject of inquiry; term of office, re-election, salary as well as the extent of his powers. It is possible that the commission will divide into subcommittees for the more expeditious dispatch of the work in hand.

At the meeting today, in addition to Senator Wells and Representative Keniston, there were present: Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, John A. Sullivan, Joseph F. O'Connell, William D. Lancaster, Senator George W. P. Babbs, Martin Hayes, John I. Fitzgerald, James B. Noyes and Richard M. Walsh. George R. Nutter was not present.

On all sides, the commission is believed to be able to accomplish the task of reforming the city code of laws, as any that would likely be named. It is anticipated that this representative commission will do its work well and report back to the Legislature an improved municipal charter.

After that, what?

Will a revised, or new charter, revise the standard of the voters? It is asked. Will a new municipal suit of clothes reform the city and make it better? Dressed in a new code of laws, will Boston's conduct of its affairs reach the height in purpose set for it by those who love this somewhat ancient municipality?

This is the all important question. Here is where which the commission is bound to consider in the course of its review of the instrument which promised so well in July, 1909, when it was finally adopted as an amendment to the existing charter.

### Questions Facing Commission

Will Boston elect a better mayor if he is chosen every two years, or if for a four-year term is liable to recall at the expiration of two years, as was provided in the charter of 1909? Liability to be recalled by the people, it is held by those pressing this alteration in the present form of charter, would tend to control the actions and steady the activities of the city's executive. No man could go far afield in two years, it is said. On the other hand, change of department heads so frequent is not believed conducive to efficient service.

Shall the present gentlemen's agreement—the present segregated budget—be made more binding? Will the people's money be better expended if Council or Finance Commission be given greater power to appropriate the funds approved by the Mayor?

Should the Mayor of Boston be paid \$25,000, more or less, a year? He now receives \$10,000. Those who believe that the Mayor should receive more money point out that he is the head of a great corporation expending more than \$50,000,000. On the other hand there are those who insist that the honor of holding this position is such that \$10,000 a year is an ample compensation and that a man should be glad to render to his city the service without trying to make of it a "paying proposition."

Shall the borrowing power of the city be wiped out and the tax limit abolished or shall the city be compelled to come to the Legislature each year it desires to borrow beyond its debt limit, which is 3 per cent of the assessed valuation of all property? The Legislature exercises this prerogative over Boston alone of all towns and cities in the state and each year it refuses to abandon its control, nor has the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations asked that it do so.

Shall the City Council be enlarged from nine members and shall they be elected from districts or for two year terms instead of three as at present. The proposition now is to change the terms to two years and hold the elections on the same day that the state elections are held thereby saving the taxpayers about \$25,000 a year. The argument for a district council is met with the rejoinder that the old

trading and "log-rolling" systems would be restored in this event, but proponents of the plan point out that councilmen elected at large do not serve the city as they should and that certain portions of the municipality are rarely if ever represented in City Hall.

### Preferential Voting

Shall preferential voting or proportional representation take the place of the present method of voting for councilmen elected at large do not serve the city as they should and that certain portions of the municipality are rarely if ever represented in City Hall.

Shall the Public School Committee be enlarged and shall it be given some idea power over the schools, declared the Police Commissioner as he does the Commissioner of the Fire Department? Theoretically, it is held, home rule is desirable. Those who insist on state control of the Police Department in Boston and for the Governor's naming the commissioner say it is because of the operation of the department by political domination in the past that the Legislature finally took the Boston Police Department over under state control. Since then a police strike and its method of handling have led those who believe in the Governor's naming the Commissioner of Police in Boston to insist that the present provision is wise.

Shall the power of the Civil Service to veto the Mayor's appointments of department heads in Boston be abolished? Always, no matter who is Mayor, there has been an effort from City Hall to have this supervision of appointments rescinded. Mayors have held that they should be held responsible for their appointments, but the Legislature has believed this check to be wise.

The Finance Commission. Shall the Finance Commission, that thorn in the side of every mayor, be shorn of its power, abolished altogether or be given larger spheres of action and control, as for instance, over the budget or the appointments by the Mayor?

These are some of the leading and most important questions which will come before the Charter Revision Commission when it meets for real work on the charter in September.

Senator Wellington Wells of Boston, one of President Allen's appointees, approaches the charter work with open thought. He says he does not believe a new charter will revolutionize Boston nor will it revise its citizens. The citizens must see to it that the new charter is put into real force and continue to apply it, if it is to be of benefit to the city, says Senator Wells.

"Government will not rise higher than its source," said the Senator to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Reduction of the length of time a mayor may serve, or at least the restoration of the recall provision, which was in the charter of 1909 until 1918 in Mayor Peter's administration, I am inclined to favor, as I see it now I think a mayor will be more amenable to the behests of the people if he is liable to recall. I think the check a wise one. The recall should be by majority of those voting rather than a majority of the registered voters for this provision

made a recall impracticable as a majority of the registered voters often did not go to the polls in a municipal election. Time and again, twice at least, majorities of voters voting favored recalls of mayors but never anything like a majority of the registered vote. That provision was really a joker in the law."

"I also believe that the City Council might be changed," continued Senator Wells, "that perhaps nine members elected from nine districts or boroughs and six Councilmen elected at large, two each year and for three year terms, will work some change for the better for the city. The council would then have the element of district representation counterbalanced with that of election at large. However, as I said, I am free to consider every problem which has been advanced and every question without any prejudice whatever."

CHRONOMETERS TO BE TESTED. BERNIE, June 11 (AP).—One hundred and forty-four chronometers have been deposited at the Observatory of Neuchâtel to undergo the international Breguet chronometer competition test.

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**NEED OF HIGHER WAGE LEVEL DENIED**

Trustees of Eastern Massachusetts Railway Appear Before Commission

Declaring that there has been no increase in the cost of living which would justify a higher wage level, the trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company today opened their case in the arbitration proceedings, being held at the State House, in connection with the wage increase demands made by the men. In fact, changes in the living cost would justify a decrease, declared Philip G. Carlton, attorney for the road, in presenting the argument.

Counsel pointed out that the present rate of 54.5 cents an hour on two-men cars and 59.5 cents on one-man cars was a renewal of a scale made in 1921 by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. While the men are asking an increase of 5 cents an hour and a larger differential for one-man car operators, he said, witnesses for both the men and the company have testified to a 6 per cent drop in the living costs.

Over a period of several years, Mr. Carlton said, more especially since the road has been run by public trustees, there has been a substantial increase in wages, more than keeping pace with living costs. Any increase must fall on the car-riders, he pointed out. The act establishing the public trusteeship, Mr. Carlton emphasized, provides that such fares shall be charged as will pay the cost of service, which includes dividends. The only income of the company is from the car-riders.

In 1920 a 21 per cent wage increase was reflected in considerably increased fares. Mr. Carlton pointed out, and a cut of 12 per cent made out by the State Board in 1921 was followed by a reduction. For the most part, he said, the company has been unable to meet the cost of service and the stockholders have failed to receive the return ordinarily contemplated.

Continuing, counsel pointed out that on the whole the men are satisfied to stay with the company. During the past year only 45 blue uniform men left its employ, and of 61 men taken on 45 of them had formerly been with the company. A pension system is maintained. It was brought out, and an insurance plan is in vogue, operating to the distinct benefit of the men.

The trustees firmly opposed the increase asked in the differential allowed the operators of one-man cars. It was contended that since there are 98 per cent one-man cars on the road there should be a fixed differential that should not be the foothold of successive arbitrations. Five cents is the amount accepted by the majority of street railways, it was said, and should obtain on this line.

It is proposed to adopt uniform prices for the industry in Boston and this city. The present prices have applied for the past three years and no radical changes are expected. Forty factories in Haverhill are involved and embrace about 900 employees, while about 250 operators in the Boston district are involved.

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## WOMEN TO FIGHT ANY WET PLANKS

Leaders in Connecticut Affiliated With Democratic Party to Take Firm Stand

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (Special).—If the Democratic women of the State have their way in the 1924 convention of the State Democratic Party, the party's platform will not contain any plank advocating modification of the Volstead Act or changes in the state enforcement code.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned that at a meeting of Democratic women the question of the attitude of the women relative to prohibition was the chief topic of discussion, and that it was the conviction of an overwhelming number of those present, as expressed in a vote, that the women should resist any attempt on the part of the wets to commit the party to modification of the enforcement act, as the wets succeeded in doing at the 1922 convention.

When the Democratic women will be able to have their way as to prohibition in the 1924 convention depends on the outcome of efforts they are now putting forth to secure great representation for women in the party convention. The Democratic women believe that the conviction of an overwhelming number of those present, as expressed in a vote, that the women should resist any attempt on the part of the wets to commit the party to modification of the enforcement act, as the wets succeeded in doing at the 1922 convention.

It is understood that the widespread discussion that is now taking place concerning prohibition, and particularly the action of Governor Smith of New York in repealing the Mullan-Gage Enforcement Law, prompted the Democratic women to decide upon the course of action they did at the meeting.

## SHOE WORKERS SCALES PROPOSED

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 2.—New wage scales are being prepared for the counter and cut sole workers of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, this city, and the Boston local, for presentation to the factories of the Haverhill and Boston districts to become operative Aug. 1. Mass. meetings of the crafts were held last week and the executive boards of the unions were instructed to confer with special committees that were appointed to draw up agreements for submission to the manufacturers.

It is proposed to adopt uniform prices for the industry in Boston and this city. The present prices have applied for the past three years and no radical changes are expected. Forty factories in Haverhill are involved and embrace about 900 employees, while about 250 operators in the Boston district are involved.

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## Twilight Tales

Undine, the Oyster

UNDINE was an oyster. I say she was an oyster, but that is a mistake. She was the oyster—the most beautiful oyster in the Oyster Bed. Her shell was more nearly, her hair was more curly, than that of all her friends.

But, besides being such a charming young oyster, she had also an independent and inquiring nature. This led her to read a great deal. She grew thoughtful and then took to arguments. She argued her family blue in the face, then began on the neighbors. They paid no attention; just stared at her dumbly and said, "Pardon me," till Undine gave up in despair and went back to her family.

She asked her father how many oysters in the Oyster Bed. "Umph!" grunted her father and shut up his shell.

She asked her mother how old she was. "Shh!" said her mother and shut up her shell.

She asked her brother Orpheus why he couldn't sing. "Would that I could," said the youth and looked sadly out to sea.

She asked her sister Eurydice why she had no teeth. "Don't be personal," said she and snapped shut her shell so fast that she pinched her own finger and had to open up again to let it loose.

So, you see, as dictionaries Undine's family weren't much good.

Then Undine found some friendly

barnacles at the bottom of the sea. They were sailors and had been round the world many times. And they told the little oyster of the wonders of travel and she listened, open-mouthed, with interest. "Come with us," they said. "Do come, my dear. It's so easy. Just snap onto the bottom of a boat and then days and days of pure delight."

"Good-by," said Undine, one day to her family. "I'm off to see the world."

"Just imagine!" said her father.

"That child!" said her mother.

"Piffle!" said Eurydice.

And thus Undine, the small but adventuresome oyster, set to sea with six barnacles and two twin snails.

They chose the sunny side of the ship, as all good travelers do, and snapped onto the keel. The anchor was weighed, and soon the sea whistled behind Undine's ears. "Phew!" said she, "nothing like this at home in the Oyster Bed."

They sailed for days and months and years. They saw huge whales and octopi, coral trees and blossoming seaweed. They saw icebergs and palm trees; Chinamen with pigtails and French ladies with parasols. They shivered in the Frigid Zone and fanned themselves in the Torrid Zone. They made many new friends and learned to speak seven new languages. They went completely round the world three times and had "a delightful time. Thank you kindly," said Undine.



## Aeronautics

Airplanes for the Tropics

THE effort of several European powers to develop aircraft for communication with and within the dominions is very evident. It produces technical problems of a peculiar sort, for most of the colonies and dominions of the great powers, are far from the home country and many of them have climates of great rigor. The airplane which proves satisfactory between London and Paris may not at all fulfill the requirements of a service between Fes and Dakar or between Melbourne and Port Darwin. The airplane which suits to perfection a sportsman flying over an open and comparatively level country in the temperate zone may be quite useless for the explorer of the Gobi Desert or the traveler over the Polar Sea. Each special set of conditions produces its special vehicle. The conquest of the Sahara by motor transport has only been accomplished through the use of motor vehicles rankly unfitted for service on Fifth Avenue. When the airplane takes its place as a medium of transport and of travel in difficult and desolate countries, it will be because the designer has studied the problems of every phase and fitted his product to it.

There are several classes of trouble that may arise in the use of the airplane for purposes of exploration or colonial transport. Extreme heat may interfere with the functioning of the engine and with the comfort of the pilot, and may cause over-rapid deterioration of some of the structural materials. Extreme cold likewise is a source of difficulty with the power plant. High humidity is fatal to many engineering materials, and it transforms flying fields into quagmires in which only special adapted landing gears have a chance of success. The necessity for making special provision against forced landings when flying over desert or jungle is obvious. Finally, the climate must be considered in the question of insect life, which is a pest which gains interest from the announcements just made that the British Government is seeking several airplanes adapted particularly for service in the Near and Middle East. That, of course, means primarily Mesopotamia, where the Royal Air Force has done work of inestimable importance.

**Air and Water Cooling**

Not all of the requirements of a tropical airplane are included in the new specifications, or at least in the versions so far received in America, but several years of practical operation has taught lessons which do not need to be re-enforced by specifications. Experience has shown, in the first place, the great advantage of air-cooled engines, under conditions either of extreme heat or extreme cold. The

cooling of an engine is dependent on and proportional to the differences of temperature between the surface being cooled and the air which flows past it. In a water-cooled engine the radiator is the vulnerable spot, for its temperature rises above 212 degrees, at which point the water begins to boil away. Satisfactory cooling can be secured in a temperate climate, where the air seldom rises above 90 degrees, and where a temperature difference of 120 degrees is therefore available, but when operating in the valleys of the Tigris or the Nile, where the thermometer proverbially "stays at 130 in the shade and there is no shade," the temperature differences become insufficient for satisfactory cooling, unless a relatively enormous amount of auxiliary radiator surface is used. With an air-cooled engine, however, where the air passes directly over the cylinder wall, the temperature difference remains ample, as the material of the cylinder is normally up to a temperature of 500 or 600 degrees.

A second lesson of tropical experience bears on material of construction. Heat, humidity and insects together have an effect on wood, and particularly on wooden parts joined with glue, which can only be described as devastating. Three-ply wood, a very satisfactory material in other latitudes, lasts hardly long enough to be shipped and uncrated before its total disintegration. Whatever may be said of the advantages or demerits of metal construction for general use, it has no competitor for the tropics. The elimination of organic materials has become a vital necessity.

The class of organic materials includes fabric and rubber as well as wood. The elimination of these materials is a little less important than is that of timber, because they can be stored in metal boxes until ready for use and because their replacement after a short life is relatively easy and inexpensive. Neither of them, however, can be considered altogether satisfactory. So important is the use of metal considered that the new British specifications require that even the propellers be of metal. The propeller has ordinarily been considered the last stronghold of wooden construction, although to be sure it was in connection with propellers that the difficulties of tropical flying first became apparent during the American operations in the Mexican border in 1916.

**The Problem of Landing Fields**

Since flying fields near the equator are few and far between, provision must be made for a long trip without stopping. The new specification for airplanes for the Middle East makes

a requirement which is the substantial equivalent of ability to fly for 700 miles without stop in still air and at low altitude. As a further reflection of the frequent necessity of landing on poor terrain, it is required that the speed on contact with the ground shall be less than 45 miles an hour and that the run after landing shall not exceed 200 yards. It would seem that this last specification might have been made even more severe, for as long ago as 1920 the British Government laid down as a general requirement for commercial airplanes the ability to come in over a barrier 50 feet high and stop within 175 yards of the obstacle. The permissible run in that case was hardly a hundred feet.

The tropical airplane, if it has a closed cabin for passenger transport, requires careful provision for ventilation. A low rise problem can be solved, of course, in northern latitudes, does not arise, but it may actually be advisable to cool the cabin by mechanical means. Apparently British experience suggests the advisability of a rather elaborate ventilation system, for the specifications for the new airplane for the Middle East are reported to exact the washing and humidification of the air by passing it through a screen down which cool water constantly trickles. It is a little surprising that this should be thought necessary, as a low temperature can always be secured by rising to a sufficient altitude. At first sight, it would seem that the passenger's comfort had been provided for when the cabin was so designed as to insure immunity from the direct rays of the sun. Even at 10,000 feet, however, it may be uncomfortably warm near the equator, although the temperature at that altitude is normally about 35 degrees lower than at sea level.

Tropical countries offer great opportunities for air transport and the development of machines suitable for such service assumes an importance commensurate with the scope of their possible use. Aircraft can perform much of the service which railroads have rendered in the past, and can perform it better and with far less capital outlay on lines where the traffic is relatively light. For example, it is doubtful if economic factors aside from political ones, would justify the construction of a Constantinople-Baghdad railroad a few years hence. Heavy freight would go by sea to Basra in any case, and passengers and light express matter can be more easily and speedily transported by air than by land.

## The New York-Newport Line

Air lines in America are still so few in number that the opening of every new one should be the occasion of some comment, particularly when the new enterprise contains so many features of novelty as does the service opened last week between New York and the Rhode Island resort. It is the first seaplane service to be operated in America, being both designed and built solely for commercial purposes. The boats being used are the fastest that have ever given commercial service over the water anywhere in the world, and indeed, their speed is the highest that has ever been realized by any commercial aircraft of any sort regularly operated by any line not receiving direct subsidy from the Government. Speed is always the enemy of economy, but a very wealthy traffic may make it worth while to speed up to two miles a minute on some lines. Whatever the future may show in that respect, the experiment now being tried is one of great interest, as it will give some clue to the willingness of the American public to pay an increased fare for a really tremendous gain in speed. Every such experiment, every demonstration of the safety and reliability of air transport, is a step toward the narrowing of the gap which now separates the development of our own aerial traffic from that of Europe. Those who promote and support air lines at this rather critical stage should receive recognition as public benefactors marking a path to the transportation of the future.

**STUDEBAKER DOING WELL**

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 2.—The Studebaker concern's sales in first six months were \$1,000,000 automobiles, and the demand is still greater than production. The schedule for next quarter calls for an output of 41,000 cars.

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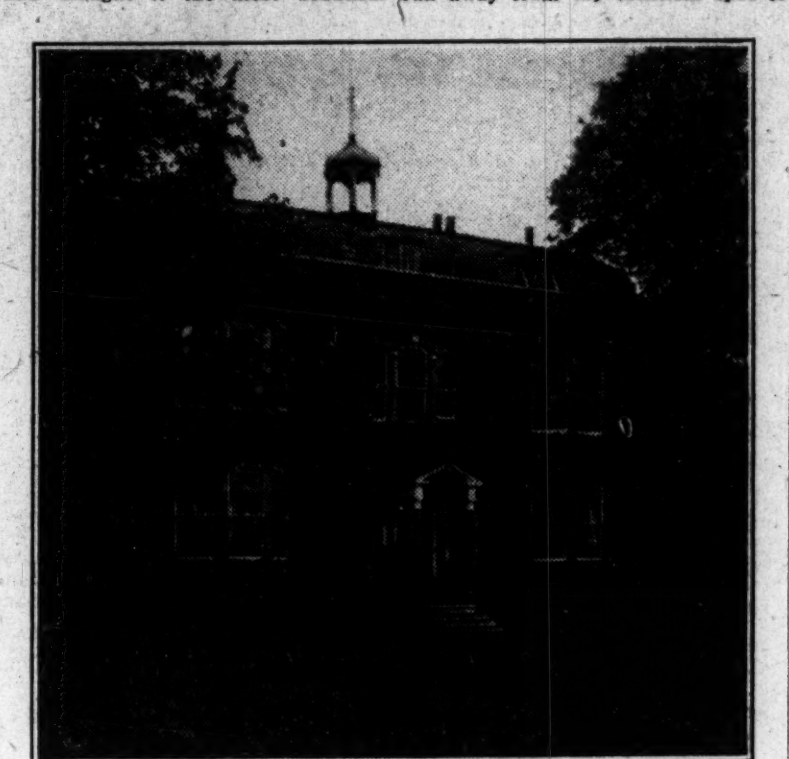
Now Showing Smart Models in Sports and Summertime Apparel—at attractive prices—An appropriate time to replenish one's wardrobe.  
1522 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE

## Gad's Hill Place, Dickens' Home on the Dover Road, for Sale

LONDON Special Correspondence

GAD'S HILL PLACE, for many years the home of Charles Dickens, is for sale. The simple announcement should strike a responsive chord in the hearts of his million admirers, and not a few there will be who will hope that they too may become owner of the house where many of the novelist's happiest years were spent, and where the busy Dickens dropped at last from his hand.

For years Dickens had his eye on the place. He happened to be walking past it one day with W. H. Wills, his sub-editor on Household Words, and told him how as a small boy he had thought it the most beautiful



Gad's Hill Place, the Grave Red Brick House Which Charles Dickens Added to and Stuck Bits Upon in All Manner of Ways Contrary to the Canons of Architecture

house he had ever seen, probably because of the cedars there. His father used to take him to look at it, and to say that if he ever grew up to be a clever man, he might own the house, or one like it.

And so through all the intervening years Dickens never passed the house without looking to see if it were to let or to be sold. By a curious coincidence, Wills, on the day following the walk with Dickens, dined with a lady who told him that Gad's Hill Place was for sale.

Dickens jumped at the opportunity, but his enthusiasm did not outrun his discretion. Negotiations began at the close of 1865. "They wouldn't," he wrote, "take £1700 for the Gadshill property, but finally wanted £1800. I have finally offered £1750. It will require an expenditure of about £300 more before yielding £100 a year."

The actual purchase money was £1750, and eventually Dickens moved into the home of his boyhood's dream. "At the present moment," he wrote, after moving in, "I am on my little Kentish property (not in top boots and not particularly prejudiced that I know of) looking on as pretty a view out of my studio window as you will find in a long day's English ride. My little place is a grave red brick house, which I have added to and stuck bits upon in all manner of ways, so that it is as pleasantly irregular and as violently opposed to all architectural ideas as the most hopeful man could possibly desire. The robbery was committed before the door on the man with the treasure, and Falstaff

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**PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**  
in Seattle

THE Fourth Annual Exhibition will be held in the Frederick & Nelson Auditorium, November 5th to 17th, 1923. Details of the substantial prize list, and of the regulations governing competition, are contained in a prospectus which may be secured by addressing

The Camera Exhibition Bureau

**FREDERICK & NELSON**  
SEATTLE

United American Lines and the President Filmore of the United States Lines carried no contraband liquors aboard.

The Adriatic, said to be the largest ship in the regular Boston passenger service, landed 32 first, 24 second and 1282 third-class passengers, while in New York the vessel landed 90 first, 463 second, and 24 third-class passengers. On the Adriatic were Oscar W. Underwood, United States Senator from Alabama, and Mrs. Underwood. They were returning from a tour of Mediterranean ports and Palestine.

## OLD PORTRAIT SEEMS TO BE SHAKESPEARE'S

AUCKLAND, May 21 (Special Correspondence) — Hector Bolitho, a young New Zealand writer, who recently distinguished himself by bringing to light a new portrait of Keats, makes a much more important announcement in the current issue of The Shakespearean Quarterly, which he edits in Sydney and which, by the way, claims to be the only periodical of its kind in the world. Mrs. A. Barlow of Toowoomba, Queensland, owns what is supposed to be a contemporary portrait of Shakespeare.

The portrait, which is painted on copper, has belonged to the family since 1682, or shortly before that date. The ownership has been traced to Anthony Nicholas of Hyde Hall, Inglesham, Sussex, a relation of Sir Edward Nicholas, who was secretary to the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. It is believed that the portrait was painted by Cornelius Janssen, who is known to have painted one of Milton in 1618. The face in the portrait resembles the Shakespeare of tradition. Mr. Bolitho says it is difficult to establish proof at this end of the world, and he invites English authorities to interest themselves in the matter.

## ROYAL MEDALS GIVEN TO WORLD EXPLORERS

LONDON, June 20.—The King has approved the award of the royal medals as follows: The Founders' Medal to Knud Rasmussen for his exploration and research in the Arctic regions during the last 25 years, and the Patrons' Medal to the Hon. Miles Stanforth Cater-Smith for his explorations in the unknown interior of Papua.

The Council have awarded the Murchison Grant to Captain Stigard for his map of Niamland; the Back Grant to B. G. G. Corney for his studies in the historical geography of the Pacific; the Cuthbert Peek Grant to Messrs. Frazer and Odell to assist them in continuing their explorations of Spitzbergen; and the Gill Memorial to Captain Augier for his 1920-21 journey from Algiers to Mauritania.

**GREAT BANKER'S CAREER CLOSES**

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 21 (Special Correspondence) — The passing away of Sir Thomas Allwright Dibbs, who for more than half a century was general manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, removes a personality who was at one time very prominent in the financial world of the Commonwealth. He entered the service of the bank at the age of 15. His head scarcely appeared above the counter. He was taken into the service of the bank, and his whole-souled and conscientious devotion to its interests speedily raised him from grade to grade, till at last he became its general manager.

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**DIVIDEND**

for the six months period ending June 30th, 1923.

Send in your account on or before July 15th and share in the dividends for the six months period ending December 31st, 1923.

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**COATS, SUITS and DRESSES**

Begins Thursday, July 5th.

Offering pronounced savings to all women buying apparel now.

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## "LAW—NOT WAR" ACTIVITIES PLANNED

Thirty-Five National Organizations Arrange for Community Meetings July 28-29

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Thirty-five national organizations, through local branches in the states, are organizing nation-wide activities in favor of "law—not war" to be held on July 28-29.

With these 35 organizations, all of which are affiliated in the National Council for Prevention of War, will co-operate other groups including those interested in the promotion of special plans for the substitution of law for war, such as the World Court, the League of Nations and the outlawry of war. Indoor and outdoor meetings in cities and small communities are planned throughout the country.

Among the larger national organizations behind the plan are the League of Women Voters, the American Farm Bureau, National Board of Farm Organizations, International Association of Machinists, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Farmers' National Council, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, National Education Association, Peace Association of Friends in America, National Women's Trade Union League, National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, American Association of University Women, Foreign Policy Association, Women's Missionary Union of Friends in America, American School Citizenship League, National Association of Ex-Military Reconstruction Aides, International Lyceum and Chautauque Association.

In 18 other nations there will be simultaneous declarations on July 28-29 for the abolition of war. They include England, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Holland, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, China, India and Japan.

## CHANGE IN INDIANS SEEN

PIERRE, S. D., June 22 (Special Correspondence) — Among the graduates of the Government school at this city this year was Frank White Buffalo Man, who is a son of One Bull, and a grandson of Sitting Bull. White Buffalo Man was one of the graduates who stood well in his class work, and the contrast between the positions of the grandson and grandfather in less than 50 years is one of extremes. Less than a half century ago Sitting Bull, the grandfather, was with the Sioux band which massacred the troops led by General Custer on the Little Big Horn in eastern Montana.

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# World Educators Make Promising Advances Toward International Friendship

## RIGID PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN PUSHED

Welfare Devotees, Meeting Simultaneously With Educators, Urge Greater Usurpation of Parents' Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence).—Further inroads in the affairs of the home and greater usurpation of the rights of parents were urged by medical delegates to the International Health Education Conference being held here simultaneously with the World Education Conference, at its Saturday session, when the subjects of medical supervision, examination and dictation through the schools were discussed.

A resolution to be presented to the plenary sessions of the World Conference was passed which urged the extending of physical education to children of pre-school age and the place of medicine in the school was expounded from many angles.

The nutrition of school children was a subject which occupied no small amount of time at the morning session when Miss Mary G. McCormick, supervisor of nutrition for the Department of Education at Albany, N. Y., outlined a plan involving an elaborate system of supervising school children's eating. Her plan included the placing of a local supervisor of nutrition in the faculty of each school, whose duties would include, besides the conducting of nutrition classes for boys and girls in both elementary and high schools, an extension of the much contested system of physical examination of students. Without thorough physical examinations the work of such a supervisor would be of no effect, Miss McCormick declared, and such examinations would in some cases have to be frequent as well.

"Trust to Nature" Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of public health administration at Columbia University, joined with the army of parents who have objected to the physical examination of their children in schools, when, in commenting upon this plea for stricter examinations, said: "There is no one way of being healthy—there is no one

diet. Health is a matter of personal attainment and not of general dispensation."

He added that physicians as a whole should be willing to trust to nature since the last year seen as many as 90% of their patients recover without treatment.

Miss McCormick said that boards of education had not yet been persuaded to place supervisors of nutrition upon their pay rolls, but that many had been furnished in an unofficial capacity by such agencies as the Red Cross social welfare organizations and individuals.

Dr. John Foote of Washington, D. C., in discussing these proposals for stricter physical examinations, resented much that had been said and declared that the seeming necessity at present for general examinations is only a temporary phase which will soon disappear. "State authorities must not have to tell parents when their children are ill," he said.

**Rigid Examinations Urged** Dr. Harold K. Faber, professor of pediatrics at Leland Stanford Junior University Medical School, declared that as practiced at present, so-called physical examinations are little more than superficial inspections, and, strongly urged more frequent and rigid examinations. Physical examinations were spoken of as a "valuable prize" to students and parents, and the complete disrobing of those taking the examinations was emphasized as a necessity to their success.

A resolution passed by the conference for submission to the plenary sessions of the World Conference recommended that "Fuller co-operation be developed between all experts in the various fields of health and education," urged recognition of an alleged necessity for training in matters of health of children under 18 years of age, and favored medical treatment

of such children before they enter school.

More than one person leaving the session was heard to remark that it did not seem to be clear in the thoughts of some speakers whether children are the property of their parents or of the state, and whether their care in medical as well as religious lines rests with their natural guardians or with the school authorities.

Friends of medical liberty and those who oppose the exclusive use of any one system of therapeutics in the schools voiced the opinion, at the close of the session, that the National Education Association was being used by the American Medical Association as a pawn in furthering methods which would develop, they said, not primarily for the good of the child, but for the benefit of the dominant school of medicine. The home, they declared, and not the school, is the place where the health of children is a proper charge and they resented exceedingly what they asserted was an intrusion on the part of medical men in the field of education.

Dr. William B. Owen of Chicago, president of the National Education Association, disclosed the course of medical action in the schools when he declared that some years ago his association, as an expert in education, and the American Medical Association as an expert medical body, had consulted together and decided that the way to begin health work in the schools was to start with what he termed "external conditions," such as heating, lighting, ventilating and such-like, and later to turn attention toward direct health work with children. This latter part of the arrangement, he said, had become an active program about two years ago, after much progress had been made in improving the "external conditions."

**Working Through the Children**

Dr. Owen outlined the course of this health program and its possible effects upon the nation at large by citing the fact that in the United States, during the recent war, children had been to a large extent responsible for the enforcement of food regulations by carrying home information given them at school and urging adherence to the regulations upon their parents. In a similar way, he pointed out, it is possible that children trained at school to obey certain health theories may force their parents to a like observance, declaring that they might be expected to report at school such things as whether or not they slept with their windows open, and how other members of the family slept. In this connection Dr. Owen urged that school children be taught at an young age as possible the health theories approved by the American Medical Association, and that teachers be trained into "health regiments" to exert their influence through the schools in behalf of health programs both upon children and their parents.

Dr. William P. Lucas, professor of pediatrics at the University of California medical school in this city, also urged the teaching of health theories to very young children, declaring that the good which food does a child depends upon his attitude toward it, and that despite the fact that this opinion is opposed to the widely accepted one that the normal body functions unconsciously.

**Advertising Methods Urged**

He advocated the teaching of "health habits" through arousing the interest of young children, so that later, when they become, he said, "a walking bundle of habits," these practices will be a part of their very nature.

Miss Lily L. Jean of New York City, director of the health education division of the American Child Health Association, advocated the adoption of advertising methods in furthering health programs. She said, in part: "It is only necessary to spend a few hundred thousand dollars to succeed in selling any patent food to the people. Even though it may be of little value and very expensive. The demand for yeast is a sample of man's craving for an easy road toward health. All human beings crave health as a road toward well-being and happiness. These same instincts exist in our children, and it is possible to benefit by the same psychology in dealing with them."

Dr. David Starin Jordan says: "The National Education Association is representative both of a protest and a promise, a protest against antiquated standards of scholarship, and a promise of continued high achievement in perfecting the American public-school system, that it may more effectively prepare students for courses in higher education. The public school must remain the barometer of our educational system."

Will C. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, California, says: "California with its efficient public-school system is demonstrating that education is something more than form. It is also the substance of twentieth-century advancement. Its continuance as a progressive institution must rest on two things: First, universality; and second, on financial support of city, county, State and Nation. Education in America can know no boundaries of state lines, no narrow policies of dollar economy; no divided responsibility for the education of our youth."

Bedrich Stepanek, Minister from Czechoslovakia to Washington, is visiting San Francisco to obtain first-hand information on industrial, commercial, agricultural and educational affairs. He is an interested attendant at the World Conference on Education, where the Czech delegation have won commendation by frank exposure of an international court to settle disputes.

California is the first State to have an official representative of the Bureau of Naturalization to conduct a teachers' training course in immigrant education. This course is being conducted by Miss Lillian P. Clark, a world conference delegate, and an educational assistant sent out by the Bureau of Naturalization to the California State Teachers' College at San Jose.

Word that Japanese educators have offered prizes for the best code of morals for children presented within a given time was brought to the World Conference just as the delegates were busy preparing a similar code for submission to the first plenary session, and lightened their task with the knowledge that those in distant lands were working for the same ideals as they.

George C. Pringle, general secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland, says: "The glories of peace rather than those of war can be taught and must be taught in our public schools. This will not require new courses or new textbooks, but only a new emphasis. World oneness and world understanding can be clearly brought out by the instructor who is determined to do so."

North Saghali is the portion of the Siberian Island which Japan occupied in 1920, after the massacre of its Nationals at Nikolavsk.

**SAGHALIEN QUESTION TEMPORARILY HELD UP**

TOKYO, July 1 (AP).—The difference between the Japanese offer of 150,000,000 yen and the Russian demand of 1,000,000,000 gold rubles for the purchase of North Saghali caused a temporary abandonment of this question at today's meeting between the Japanese and Soviet Russian representatives who are seeking a basis for a diplomatic conference.

Adolph A. Joffe, Soviet envoy, is now considering the possibility of granting certain concessions to Japan.

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## AMITY AMONG LANDS ON PACIFIC URGED BY HONOLULU EDUCATOR

Dr. Bunker Tells Schoolmen at World Conference That the Orient Must Be Watched

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence).—Co-operation of educators and educational agencies throughout the world in an organized effort to establish greater trust and friendship among the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean, was the theme of an address by Dr. Frank T. Bunker

in the adjustment processes which obtained among people there was, he pointed out, the "jungle method" of stealth, cunning, the "resistible blow." There was also the method of separation and isolation, introduced by Abraham of Old Testament fame, when he took the land on one hand and Lot the other. "But



Dr. Frank T. Bunker  
Executive Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawaii

Pan-American Union, who addressed the World Education Conference on Education this morning, in connection with the World Conference on Education and the National Education Association conference.

In conformity with the primary aim of the union, which is to take advantage of every opportunity to substitute friendliness and good will for the racial prejudices and antagonisms which have at times threatened to disrupt the peace of the Pacific, Dr. Bunker placed before the delegates this specific question: "How can the educational agencies of the Pacific countries best promote international understanding and friendliness?"

**The Growing Horizon**

"Traditionally, the school as an institution is a follower and not a leader," he said, adding:

"The schools of the United States, in fact, as they give attention to other nations, for the most part have their eyes turned toward Europe and the countries touching the Atlantic. While the situation in the Pacific appears just now, perhaps, to be the most pressing, a great shift is in process and it is now clear that the momentous events of the future will move and move the Pacific. Rather, the geographical horizon is widening to include the whole world."

Despite this movement, however, and the place which the Pacific region is taking in the thought of the world, the time which the schools of the United States devote to a study of Pacific nations and races is practically negligible.

It is the hope of the Pan-Pacific Union that this discussion, brief though it may be, may turn the thought of the educators and curriculum makers about the Pacific to the great opportunity which the school has for promoting international friendliness and good will.

**Education's Opportunity**

In an address before the same organization yesterday afternoon Dr. Bunker called attention to the "apical collapse" of the world through such inventions as the steamship, the railroad, the airplane, the radio. He asserted that the shrinkage of the world in social contacts and relationships had produced upheavals quite as radical and disturbing as the geological.

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Dr. Frank T. Bunker  
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the world is now grown too small for that. Bismarck tried it, England tried it. Both failed." He continued:

"Many people are coming to believe that there is a third method and that it is rooted and grounded in education. This method demands that our youth no longer be taught that the world is made up of a loose aggregation of discrete parts but that it is an organic whole with all of its parts knit together in vital relationship. It demands that they be taught to think in terms of the whole world and not in terms of one of the lesser parts. It insists that the old belief is erroneous that when God made the races He made some races superior and other races inferior and that He intended that this status should remain unchanged throughout all time."

Whether the stupendous readjustments which must be made as the earth grows smaller and smaller and our population grows larger and larger are to be effected without further resort to the ruthless method of the jungle, depends upon whether in the minds of men, education and love keep pace with scientific advance, and draw a circle big enough to include the whole of mankind.

**Cinema's Place in World Affairs**

**Praised and Blamed by Delegates**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence).—Movies have come in for praise and blame at the meet-

ings of the group studying conduct between nations at the World Conference on Education. Miss Rita V. Leighton, civic secretary of the National Security League of New York and during recent months a resident at Hollywood, Cal., as a member of Mr. Will Hay's advisory committee on public relations with the motion picture industry, was one of those who represented the blame. Miss Leighton has no doubt of the possibilities of the cinema for teaching civics and world understanding. But she is skeptical of ever utilizing the industry, under its present control, for those ends.

"Mr. Hays and the producers are sincere, there is no doubt of that," she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The trouble is with the exhibitor whose ideals are chained to the box office. To destroy those shackles is an almost hopeless undertaking."

Others spoke in even more denunciatory terms of the moving picture as a producer of hatred between nations. In the discussion of textbook materials and their influence on understanding among nations, H. C. Lee of China suggested that the moving pictures be included in the discussion as another source of misrepresentation.

What "movies" can do for a nation, if purged of financial degradation, was indicated by Miss Eulalia Tuzi, director of the Mexican Department of Education. "We have established motion pictures in our school buildings," she said. "It is the purpose of our Government to send portable moving picture machines into every school in Mexico. We supply the pictures as well as the machines. Pictures are alone of Mexico, but educational pictures of other lands. And, at night, in our schools popular reels are presented at less than the usual price of admission. Also in public squares, throughout Mexico, the Department of Education is giving public moving picture shows with the blank side of some building for a screen. Supplementing this, we are hiring the finest orchestras in the country to play the best of our own and of foreign music at these community entertainments."

Definite action concerning the utilization of motion pictures for educational purposes was deferred until a later session.

**Need for Education Attachés**

**Outlined at World Conference**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (Staff Correspondence).—If algebra in Spain is better taught than in Honduras then Honduras ought to know it, according to the opinions expressed in the group conference on international co-operation. Suggestions looking toward a world-wide exchange of educational experience were brought out in this group in discussing the feasibility of providing educational attachés for the embassies and legations of the nations of the world.

It was maintained that if Japanese kindergartens are superior to those of Great Britain, England is entitled to know why and how. Military attachés, from time immemorial, have kept their home governments informed on the proficiency of rival nations in the goose step and other military maneuvers; commercial attachés, more recently, have brought their country's products to the world's remotest people, whether they need them or not. But education and the world's children, in this increasing interchange, have gone unrepresented, and their training, consequently, has suffered. One after another of the nations represented, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Spain, Germany, England, Canada, Hawaii, and the United States, registered their approval of this proposition.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of South Eastern University, Nanking, China, referred to the educational attaché which the German Government, for many years, has maintained in China. It is through his influence, as a proud student of China's civilization, that civilization is being studied so extensively today by German universities. His work, in Peking, has laid and is continuing to lay the foundation for a genuine understanding between Germany and China, unsurpassed by that of any other nation.

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## WORLD HISTORY TEXTBOOK SOUGHT

Pupils Should See National in Relation to World Affairs, Says Uruguayan

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence).—A world history textbook, brief but comprehensive, for use in the public schools of the nations, is the basis for a new plan of international education suggested by Señor S. Maria Orticochea, delegate from Uruguay to the World Conference on Education. The history would eliminate much chronology and most battles, and emphasize moral and intellectual forces active down the centuries.

With this as a background, national history would present the relationship between an individual nation and others in the past or to understand the social inter-relationships. Such a study is intended to enable the student to understand the origin and growth of the national life, to see its proper setting, to appreciate the interdependence of peoples, to realize the place the individual nation holds in the world of nations, and with the light of its former background, its origin, and its development clearly focused, catch some glimpse of its duty in active participation in a new world citizenship.

**Too Much Military History** Señor Orticochea thinks there has been a failure to realize that whatever serves to enlighten a nation concerning the past or to understand the thoughts of other peoples should be retained and given a place of importance. History has been confined to national history and only to the military phase of that.

It is asserted that in many countries universal history is studied only after national history, thus giving effects first and causes later, without even recognizing the latter as causes.

The method of teaching national history is criticized first on the ground that it is one-sided in emphasizing the military side almost exclusively, and second, on the ground that it does not appeal to the student's reason, is fragmentary, is not brought down to the present, and as a result is not assimilated but merely memorized.

**Aim of School** The proper aim of the school is to fit men for life, to teach them to think, to help them to approach political and social questions by means of reason, declares Señor Orticochea. He believes that this purpose will be recognized best by impartial textbooks and the influence of conscientious and unbiased teachers. With such preparatory training, he thinks, the individual will not be swept away by the oratory of the demagogue or by the rhetoric of the traditionalist.

The proposal is that national history be presented early, with concentric programs, always referring to world history for an explanation of national events; and that in the last grade a course be offered in which the history of the nation shall take its proper place in the panorama of the ages.

For a country of colonial origin it is especially helpful to study world history, because so many of the consequences of its national life are to be explained by the history of the mother country, says Señor Orticochea.

In view of the progress of the last half century, which he says has made it impossible for nations longer to follow a policy of isolation, Señor Orticochea believes that such a study of history as he proposes would at once promote patriotic sentiment, sympathy and tolerance and bring about better international understanding.

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## WORLD UNIVERSITY WINS APPROVAL AT EDUCATION PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

presented through Mr. C. P. Cheng, a resolution that "The world educational association undertake the organization of a permanent bureau of research and publicity whose duties shall be: First, to make research studies on the various phases of educational development in the different countries. Second, to publish an international digest of education. Third, to furnish information concerning the publications on education of different countries so as to facilitate the exchange of periodicals and articles. Fourth, to publish pamphlets of special studies on education from time to time. Fifth, to undertake such other tasks as needs may arise which may be adopted."

Mrs. L. O. Anderson of the State of Washington, chairman of the committee on libraries, of the group for the dissemination of education information, made proposals for a world library service, which were accepted. This service which eventually may be connected with the world university, will seek to supply to any nation, upon request, books, pamphlets and maps for use upon any subject. It will further provide definite standards of service for public libraries existing within the various nations, and will aid in the organization, in every nation, of a national library bureau to serve not only the citizens of that country, but of the world.

**Teacher Placement Exchange**  
This same group, after considerable debate on the question of international exchange of teachers, agreed to recommend to the plenary session the establishment of an international placement bureau for professors and teachers to bring about an exchange between different nations. It was made clear that these exchanges were to extend to nations of all grades, elementary and secondary, as well as to professors in institutions of higher education.

Student exchanges were considered separately. Resolutions were passed commending those agencies which have been instrumental in such exchanges and governmental support was asked in order that their number may be greatly increased.

That these goals, set by the various group meetings, may be achieved more speedily the conference on universal education laid a plan of campaign in what will be a world-wide war on illiteracy. Speakers representing America, Canada, England, Honduras, Mexico, India, China and Italy pledged support to this undertaking. It was finally agreed to propose that an international commission on illiteracy be established, having for its aim the removal of illiterates from all countries by the year 1935. This commission, if another world conference on education does not meet before 1925, is empowered to call an international conference on illiteracy. Members of this commission are to be chosen during the present conference, and a traveling secretary, with headquarters in New York, selected to carry forward its immediate work.

### International Code of Ethics for School Children Is Urged

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—That the hope of the future lies in the children of the present and that the solution of future international difficulties and the prevention of future wars is inextricably bound up in what is taught the present rising generation were the conclusions which led to the introduction of an "International Code of Ethics for Children" as a resolution to be passed upon by the group of educators attending the world conference on education, who are at present devoting their time to the study of international ideals. The resolution was introduced by Dr. E. S. Martin, Superintendent of Schools at Nanaimo, B. C., and reads as follows:

Resolved, That the World Conference on Education places itself on record as approving the adoption of an international code of ethics for children; such code to contain the following principles:

- That honor and friendship shall govern the dealings of children with each other irrespective of race and nationality.
- That loyalty to the home, the school, the community, the nation and the world dominate children's thought and conduct.
- That the spirit of service shall determine a child's action in all conditions of service of oneself being held of no consideration in serving others.
- That every day the world shall be better for something each child has done.

**Race Secondary**  
Realizing that the primal qualities which make war possible are allowed to develop in children through a lack of constructive character education, Dr. Martin presented to the educators the following resolution as preliminary to the one just quoted:

Whereas, The ultimate aim of all education is to so develop the individual that he may become an ethical being whose conduct and activities shall be always governed by the knowledge that primarily he is a human being, inseparably bound to all other human beings, and that such things as race and nationality are of secondary importance; and whereas, Every thought and consequent action must thus be morally controlled by the responsibilities of that human being as a part of the whole world family;

And whereas, These responsibilities cannot be shirked, but must dominate all individual community and national life;

Be it resolved, That the world viewpoint going beyond the purely national viewpoint, should be the objective of all educational systems which should at this very opportune time so adjust their curricula as to make ample provision for this development of the highest morality in children, in which connection the following suggestions are submitted:

- That the educational systems of all nations make provision for suitable training of teachers in ethics and that satisfactory book guides be provided for teachers.
- That the training of the children be made principally through:

- Revised readers containing selections of literature chosen not alone for beauty, but for broadness of vision.
- Instruction in the native language

used to impart lessons in love of others, love and proper treatment of animals, responsibility to seniors and those in authority, respect for private and public property, etc.

Wider instruction in history from a world point of view, with the introduction of a course of international civics. Instruction in geography dealing mainly with the peoples of the world and their interrelationship.

Literary and other societies in the higher grades used as a means to develop ethical ideals.

Games in which the spirit of teamwork and co-operation be utilized as an incentive to children always to "play the game."

That service permeate all the conduct and activities of children.

**Moral Education**  
Among a number of others to introduce resolutions touching upon the moral education of children was Milton Fairchild, chairman of the Character Education Institution of Washington, D. C., who presented the following resolutions:

No. 1. Research. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to inaugurate research work as to methods of character education, that the most influential ways and means for encouraging children and youths in their growth into right character may be discovered and that exchange of knowledge as to effective methods of character education be arranged for between nations.

No. 2. Literature. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to select for classes in literature such classics as present the generosity, sympathy, kindness and justice of nations toward each other and such as teach the solidarity of humanity, and the universality of moral obligations.

No. 3. Geography. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to provide instruction in geography and commerce which will inform the children as to the contributions made to the welfare of each other through exchange of products and of natural resources and the distribution of knowledge, philosophy, and true culture.

No. 4. History. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to select as material of instruction in history (both national and world history) many incidents which illustrate the spirit of co-operation for the general good in the spirit of justice to all.

No. 5. Moral Instructions. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to arrange for instruction of children and youth in the ideals of civilization and in the morality which interprets the wisdom of human experience as to right and wrong, and forms the basis of justice through truthfulness, honesty, fidelity, co-operation, respect for life and personal things, kindness, etc.

**Classroom Outlines**  
No. 6. Outline of classroom work. Resolved, that the following be considered a wise outline for classroom character education: (1) Organization of the class into some club or co-operation with the teacher in class management and discipline.

(2) Discussion, led by the teacher, of moral ideals and of the conduct worthy of men and women with problems based on concrete conduct, situations likely to arise for solution by the boys and girls themselves in their own lives.

(3) Character projects to be carried out by the class club as means for the formation of moral ideals and the formation of right habits.

(4) Matters of discipline to be brought before the club for discussion and settlement, the teacher participating as a guide.

(5) Character diagnosis by the teacher for the purpose of complete understanding of the various pupils and personal encouragement and guidance of each in character development according to the needs of the individual child.

(6) Grading pupils as to character and on loyalty to moral ideals. With a report to parents on character, as well as on intellectual development with social participation and co-operation with parents.

(7) The right to graduation to be allowed only to those who have a clean, satisfactory character, as well as intellectual development.

**ILLINOIS SUSTAINS INHERITANCE LEVY**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28 (Special Correspondence)—Inheritance tax rates in Illinois have successfully resisted attack, Len Small, Governor, vetoing a measure to reduce them by half. In his veto message Governor Small declared that while lower taxes were desirable, the inheritance tax was not the place to start the reduction. He said:

No tax falls more lightly or more justly upon the people and none should be more willingly borne than an inheritance tax. If because of the wonderful opportunities and unbounded resources of the state an ancestor is able to accumulate great wealth, why should not his children willingly pay to the Government in inheritance tax a part of the fortune which the protection of the Government has made possible to accumulate.

### NEW MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY HEAD

LOS ANGELES, July 2—George Ellery Hale, director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, has been relieved at his own request of active duties and appointed honorary director. He has been succeeded by his assistant, Walter S. Adams. Desire to pursue research work was the chief reason given by Dr. Hale for asking the reduction of his responsibility.

For observation of the total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 10, a large number of California astronomers will be at the city of Ensenada, in Lower California. Instruments from both the Mt. Wilson and the Lick observatories will be used.

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SAN FRANCISCO

## PORTSMOUTH'S CELEBRATION RECALLS WASHINGTON'S VISIT

Home of Tobias Lear, First President's Secretary, Still Stands on Hunking Street

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 2 (Special)—With such fervor as the tercentenary celebration plans are now being pushed ahead for the festivities beginning Aug. 19, the citizens of a not less important Portsmouth, the capital of New Hampshire, in October, 1789, were preparing to do honor to George Washington, then newly elected the first President of the United States.

No historical pageant nor maneuver of ships in the harbor, such as are to take place this year, were arranged, but Washington was received at the state line between Massachusetts and the educationists of the nations be encouraged to inaugurate research work as to methods of character education, that the most influential ways and means for encouraging children and youths in their growth into right character may be discovered and that exchange of knowledge as to effective methods of character education be arranged for between nations.



Col. Tobias Lear House on Hunking Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

New Hampshire by the President of the State of New Hampshire, the Vice-President, several members of the Council and the Senate and several light horse troops in white and red uniforms. A salute from three companies of artillery, a joyful pealing of bells welcomed him to the town. The streets were lined with citizens in the alphabetical order of their occupations. Before the State House an amateur band and the school children took part in appropriate exercises.

George Washington rode his favorite

## SLOVAKS WITH 4000 SCHOOLS HAD NONE THREE YEARS AGO

Dr. Kralicek Tells of Unparalleled Eagerness for Education Manifest in New Republic—Spiritual Renaissance

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—Of the materials of education there is no end. But facts plus facts and things added upon things do not necessarily total up in character. In Czechoslovakia, we believe that character is the goal of education. We are attempting, therefore, under the leadership of our educator-president, Dr. Masaryk, to spiritualize the school system of Czechoslovakia. It is to find out, more fully, how this may be done and to unite with other nations in doing it that we have come to this world conference on education," declared Dr. V. Kralicek, educative representative of President Masaryk, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

Dr. Kralicek is spending a year studying the educational system of the United States with a view of helping in the further reorganization of the schools of his own country. He, however, is not the only representative of Czechoslovakia in this gathering. Other educators from the Czech Republic are here and enough importance was attached to the gathering that President Masaryk requested Dr. B. Stepanek, Czechoslovakia's Minister at Washington, to attend. Both Doctors Kralicek and Stepanek, when interviewed, expressed conviction that the task of spiritualizing the world's school system was not an impossible one. And both insisted that upon its successful accomplishment depended many of the great issues of world understanding and world peace, which this conference is discussing.

**"Spiritual Interpretation"**

"It is not that we want less of facts in Czechoslovakia," declared Dr. Kralicek. "It is only that we insist upon their spiritual interpretation. Test tubes and laboratories, blackboards, and libraries—these we need—but we need them only so long as they combine to aid us in a better understanding of ourselves, of one another, of our neighbor nations." He added:

The fact of the matter is that Czechoslovakia today is in the midst of a great spiritual renaissance—a renaissance

born of independence but nurtured to expression by our school-teachers and university professors.

This renaissance is most clearly seen in the religious developments in our country since the war. The Roman Catholic Church has never satisfied the spiritual longings of the Bohemian people. After the war and the establishment of our Republic increasing demand arose for a new national religious organization. That organization was found in the formation of the Czechoslovakian national church.

Since 1921 1,400,000 members have left the Roman Catholic church to join the new church, which has grown so rapidly that its new membership could not be accommodated in church edifices.

**Eager for Education**  
This religious movement is not confined to Bohemia. Within the last few months a national Slovak church has been organized along liberal lines similar to those on which the Czech church is based.

Not alone in religion, but also in an unparalleled eagerness for education, one finds evidence of the effect of this plan to make our school system spiritual. Prior to the war the 2,000,000 Slovaks now included in Czechoslovakia had absolutely no public schools of their own. During the last three years there have been established in Slovakia 4,000 public schools, 17 high schools, one university, one technical college, one commercial and one agricultural college. These are crowded to capacity today.

Prague today is the home of 30,000 university students; there are three universities there, one Bohemian, one German and one Russian. Studying in these universities are 3,000 Russians, 3,000 Jugoslavs, 500 Bulgarians and 500 Poles. In addition to the representatives, in smaller numbers, of many other cities. And while the universities are "died with eager students, the same spirit is manifest in the small villages of the country where, before the war, there were few schools and where today education has become the most important fact of life.

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in the words of Gideon Wells, Civil War Secretary of the Navy, during 55 years of service in the Navy, "filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and afloat." Another child who received the personal blessing of the Father of His Country and who also lived to deserve the name he bore, was Washington Irving.

## STANDING BETTERED BY RURAL SCHOOLS

Educational Advantages Offered to Farmers' Children Cited at Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—While the "little red schoolhouse" still serves a useful purpose in many parts of the United States, consolidation and improvement are rapidly bringing its standards up to the level of the most modern urban institutions, and the driving force in this movement is the rural dweller himself, who feels that the farmer's child should lack none of the advantages in education enjoyed by his city neighbor. This is the word brought from many parts of America, as well as distant corners of the globe, to the group of delegates to the World Conference on Education, in session here, who are making a special study of rural educational problems.

George A. Selke, state rural school inspector for Minnesota, was among those who sell of the school developments to this group of educators. In his State, he said, the proverb that the "term of school is determined by the price of wheat" is being set aside by the farmers themselves who in a recent year of financially disastrous agricultural conditions voted, through their legislators to increase the minimum school term from five to seven months.

During the war when teachers were scarce, Mr. Selke, said it had been no easy matter to keep rural schools running at all, and many inferior teachers with little preparation for their work were employed. At present, however, the standards of teachers have been raised until only high school graduates are admitted to such positions. The consolidation of the one-room school is being pushed as fast as possible in Minnesota, he said, but added that at the present rate it would be 80 years before all the smaller schools would disappear and that in the meantime they were still a good place for boys and girls to be educated.

Fred Shaw, state superintendent of schools for South Dakota, discussed the relations of land ownership and rural education, declaring that where farmers own their farms the tendency toward improved methods of education are markedly greater. A decrease in land ownership and increase in land tenancy in many parts of the United States he traced directly to the educational opportunities enjoyed by farmers, which had enabled them to enlarge their holdings and rent their tracts of land to less fortunate agriculturalists.

Mr. Sawagang, a Japanese delegate to the conference, told of the development which has been brought rural education in his country to a point of equality, in so far as elementary schools are concerned, with urban educational facilities.

## SWEDEN CONSIDERS "RUSSIAN PROBLEM"

STOCKHOLM, June 17 (Special Correspondence)—Eliel Löfgren, a former member of the Government, at the meeting of the Swedish Export Union threw some interesting light upon the vexed "Russian problem." The question of compensation played an important part in his speech, and he laid great stress upon the real estate of Sweden in subjects in Russia. A restoration of the property, in his opinion, is feasible and the separate owners must themselves negotiate with the Soviet Government, with the support and under the control of the Swedish Government.

On the other hand, Litvloff, after last year's conference at The Hague, stated that credit to Russia was a sine qua non condition for Russia, giving compensation or restoring Swedish property. These two points have, in the meantime, formed the subject of protracted negotiations, but it is not correct, as seems to be the prevalent idea, that these negotiations have been entirely futile.

## The White House

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## STATE URGED TO FULLY TRAIN ZEALOUS LOWER SCHOOL PUPILS

Prof. Wallas Says World Welfare Depends on Educating Many Who Cannot Pay Own College Expenses

HANOVER, N. H., July 2 (Special)—"We send to schools and keep in schools many who have neither any desire nor any right to be there, boys and girls whom education bores and whom boredom makes sulky, indifferent, obstinate, and centers of ill-will in the class," declared Graham Wallas, professor at the University of London, concluding his Dartmouth Alumni Lectures, "Toward an Art of Political Thought," here. "We find the same mental and physical type in even our better schools, boys and girls who are not learning and who neither want to learn or to let others learn. And under our rigid compulsory educational systems it is not only possible to keep these pupils in schools, to the detriment of themselves and of others, but to turn out of school at ages of 14 or 16 those who really do enjoy and who desire an education."

The lecture was the last of the parallel courses at Dartmouth College in connection with commencement exercises at the Guernsey Center Moore Foundation. Professor Wallas, graduate of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, spoke each day with Prof. Paul Shorey, University of Chicago, the latter taking for topic, "Greek Thinkers and Modern Thought."

**Ability Undiscovered**  
While it is "appallingly true," Professor Wallas continued, that many students are being taught by compulsion, who have no right in school, many others of outstanding attainments are going to classes who will never discover their own ability, despite the fact that the world demands individual thinkers now as never before. Professor Wallas said:

There must be special responsibility for, and special responsibility upon, the man of a certain kind of thinking power. There must be special opportunities for the specially gifted and there must be special emphasis put upon boys and girls who can learn. Study is not memorizing nor is studying the effort to understand what somebody else has said. To study truly is to learn to think, and to learn that the process of thinking is a positive process involving tremendous and severe effort. Either separate schools or separate classes in schools should be maintained for the specially gifted.

Bringing his discussion directly upon the means of introducing a lot of political thought, Professor Wallas told what he believes must constitute the life of a constructive political thinker. Such a one must get rid of the word "average," must insure that he did not become the "servant of documents," must learn the rules of formal thought and the eccentricities of his own thought process, must understand logic and the "special logic of the sociologist." He must learn, too, to eschew generalities of statistics, and to qualify nouns of multitude.

**"New Views of Things"**  
This political thinker, Professor Wallas continued, must have orderliness in thought and action, and follow the rule set forth in Darwin's words, "I instantly follow anything which seems to contradict my main position."

Thought is slow unless action supplements it, and the political thinker must distinguish between acquisition of new ideas and meditation upon old ones. Summing up his whole thesis, Professor Wallas discussed in the light of his long experience as an educa-

tional administrator and teacher how far institutions and society can encourage men to study their own thinking processes, and how thinking men can be produced. He said the state should select for exceptional educational training those who show a special desire to develop their intelligence, for the welfare both of state and society depended increasingly upon the development of such men and women. He concluded:

Civilization must invent new institutions. Civilization must invent new types of leaders, and a new view of familiar things. Civilization must invent new types of thought, or within the next 50 years the world will lose between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 people and the livability of life will depreciate by half.

**GEOPHONE IS PUT TO CIVILIAN USE**

Detects Sounds in Mines Through Masses of Rock

Special From Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 2—The geophone, invented during the war by the French to detect underground mining operations by U. S. Germans, has been developed for peace-time use by American research agencies, says an announcement by the Engineering Foundation, prepared by Alan Leighton of the Bureau of Mines. The instrument is along the seismograph idea, purely mechanical in action, and makes it possible to hear long distances through rock and earth. The report made by Mr. Leighton says in part:

To give some idea of the sensitivity of the instrument, it may be said that under suitable conditions sledge pounding has been detected over 3000 feet through solid rock in a western metal mine, 2000 or more feet through coal, and about 300 through clay. The characteristics of the sounds are transmitted very accurately through the geophone, so that one can easily judge the nature of the instrument making the sound. Talking can be heard through an ordinary 50-foot coal pillar with sufficient clearness.

It has also been found successful in locating water-pipe leaks, and one mining company was able to find leaks in compressed air lines buried along their entries. The only thing that interferes with its successful operation is external noises, such as those caused by light winds or machinery running near by.

**POLISH FINANCES IMPROVE**  
WARSAW, June 5 (P)—Mr. Grabski, Minister of Finance, took occasion to speak upon the improved economic situation of Poland at the recent Newspaper Congress here. The Polish trade budget, the minister said, had been balanced and the country was now exporting more than it imported. The introduction of the Polish mark in Upper Silesia had helped the Government in stabilizing Polish currency and the return from direct taxes was an important factor in the bettering of Polish finance.

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AMERICAN WOMEN  
ARE ELIMINATED

Mrs. Mallory Loses to Mrs. Beamish and Miss Goss to Miss McKane

WIMBLEDON, July 2 (AP)—The last two American women remaining in the Wimbledon lawn tennis tournament were eliminated today from the running for the world's singles title. Mrs. F. L. Mallory, American champion, was put out by Mrs. A. E. Beamish, British star, after a tense battle which went three sets, and Miss Eleanor Goss was defeated by Miss Kathleen McKane, the English champion.

Mrs. Beamish plays Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the defending champion, in the semi-finals, and Miss McKane meets Miss Elizabeth Ryan, formerly of California.

It was constancy that gave Mrs. Beamish the victory. She is a veteran player whose steady offense offsets the ineffectiveness of her weak underhand service. She returns a surprisingly large percentage of shots and is seldom guilty of error.

Mrs. Mallory lost in a three-set struggle; the score of which was 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. They furnished a thrilling struggle, playing a back court game. Mrs. Mallory took the first set at 6-4. The second went to Mrs. Beamish at 7-5.

Mrs. Mallory weakened at the start of the final set, giving Mrs. Beamish a lead of 4-1, but by a game effort brought the score to 4 all. Mrs. Beamish broke through her opponent's service to make it 5-4, and then won her own service, taking the final point of a deuce game when Mrs. Mallory flicked the ball off the rim of her racket.

W. M. Johnston, No. 2 in the American lawn tennis ranking, today won his way into the semifinals for the world's singles championship by defeating Maj. Cecil Campbell of Ireland, 6-1, 6-7, 6-2. His next opponent is the South African Davis Cup star, B. L. C. Norton.

Campbell won 7-5 in the second set after Johnston had taken the first set, 6-1. Johnston was inaccurate, netting or driving off frequently, and his service was below standard. The Irishman played a conservative back court game, was fast and sure in his returns, and his service was severe and effective. Johnston won the third set at 6-2, although still somewhat untended. Campbell's game was also below that of the first two sets.

B. L. C. Norton or South Africa entered the semifinals in the singles by defeating Max Woosnam, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

F. T. Hunter and Vincent Richards, Americans, defeated S. M. Hadi and D. R. Rutnam, Indian students at Cambridge University in the doubles, 6-2, 9-7, 6-4.

Miss Suzanne Lenglen advanced to the semifinals in the women's singles by defeating Mrs. Hazel of England, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, formerly of California, also entered the semifinals by defeating Miss Rose of England, 6-0, 6-0.

Count De Gomar of Spain, advanced to the round before the semifinals in the singles by defeating D. M. Greig of England, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Goss was eliminated from the singles by Miss Kathleen McKane, first ranking British woman, 6-2, 6-2.

In the second round of the women's doubles Mrs. Mallory and Miss Leslie Bancroft, Americans, defeated Miss Kalker and Mrs. Bousfield, of England, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

In the men's doubles M. Lacoste and Jean Borotra, of France, defeated F. M. B. Fisher and F. L. Crawford, of England, 14-12, 6-4, 6-2.

Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, Americans, defeated B. D. Helmore and F. Higgs, of England, in the third round, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

In the mixed doubles M. Brugnon of France and Mrs. Macready defeated N. Field and Mrs. Cobb, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN'S ROUND ROBIN TEAM  
CHAMPIONSHIP BIG SUCCESS

Over 100 Players Take Part in Series—Miss Glenna Collett Individual Star

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON TEAM STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
North Shore	6	1	.857
Providence	5	2	.714
Norfolk	4	3	.571
Central Mass.	3	4	.428
Brookline	2	5	.285
Newton	1	6	.142

North Shore and Providence played extra game to decide championship.

This year's round-robin team championship tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Boston proved to be a great success and the battle for the championship title was fully as interesting and close as any of its predecessors. As was the case last year the regular schedule ended with a tie for first place. Last year North and South Shore tied for the title and North Shore was the winner. This year North Shore and Providence were the two teams that tied and again North Shore won the honor.

South Shore did not have as successful a season this year as last, finishing in a tie for sixth place with Brookline. Providence did somewhat better than last year, when it finished in a tie for third place. Norfolk and Central Mass. also improved their showings of 1923, while Newton, the other team in the competition, again finished last.

North Shore played 72 individual matches in the course of the championship and won 47 of them. Providence played an equal number and while it lost its team match to North Shore by a score of 7 to 2, it won 46 of its 72 individual matches, which is only one less victory than North Shore is credited with. The other teams played only 63 individual matches each, Norfolk winning 34 and losing 29; Central Mass. winning 31 and losing 32; Brookline winning 27 and losing 36; Brookline winning 22 and losing 41; and Newton winning only 21 and losing 42. The results of all the team matches played during the season followed:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
North Shore	6	1	.857
Providence	5	2	.714
Norfolk	4	3	.571
Central Mass.	3	4	.428
Brookline	2	5	.285
Newton	1	6	.142

Miss Glenna Collett, United States champion and a member of the Providence team, was easily the individual star of the season. She not only won all of her matches, but she brought the season to a close by breaking the women's record for The Country Club course when she covered it in 77.

There were 16 players who won every match they played in and Miss Susan Fessenden of Norfolk comes next to Miss Collett with five victories. Mrs. Frank Wigglesworth and Mrs. Walter Tufts Jr., both of North Shore, were next with four each.

One hundred and twenty-two players took part in the competition with Norfolk using the least number and Brookline the most. Norfolk had only 11 take part in the championship. Middlesex and North Shore came next with 14 each. Central Mass. used 15 each. Newton used 16, South Shore 17, and Brookline 20. The records for all the players who took part in the championship follow:

Player	Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Miss Glenna Collett	Providence	8	0	1.000
Miss Susan Fessenden	Norfolk	5	0	1.000
Mrs. F. Wigglesworth	No. Sh.	4	0	1.000
Mrs. W. J. Phillips	No. Sh.	4	0	1.000
Mrs. W. A. Phillips	No. Sh.	4	0	1.000
Mrs. D. C. Atcherly	Providence	2	0	1.000
Mrs. Margaret Gordon	Prov.	2	0	1.000
Mrs. E. Fletcher	Central Mass.	1	0	1.000
Mrs. P. M. Childs	Brookline	1	0	1.000
Mrs. W. W. Stranahan	Prov.	1	0	1.000
Miss Ella Snelling	Brookline	1	0	1.000
Mrs. F. W. Bird	Brookline	1	0	1.000
Mrs. R. M. Coombs	North Shore	1	0	1.000
Mrs. H. H. Hicks	North Shore	1	0	1.000
Mrs. S. Curtis	North Shore	1	0	1.000
Miss Ruth Batchelder	Newton	1	0	1.000
Miss G. Hunnewell	So. Shore	1	0	1.000
Miss Margaret Gordon	Prov.	1	0	1.000
Mrs. R. T. Fisher	Central Mass.	1	0	1.000
Mrs. Isabel Harris	Providence	1	0	1.000
Mrs. E. H. Baker	So. Shore	1	0	1.000
Mrs. H. R. Watson	So. Shore	1	0	1.000
Mrs. Alex. McGregor	Middlesex	1	0	1.000
Mrs. H. C. Philbrick	Norfolk	1	0	1.000
Mrs. C. F. Rowley	Brookline	1	0	1.000
Miss Louise Fessenden	Norfolk	1	0	1.000
Mrs. W. A. Jackson	Middlesex	1	0	1.000
Mrs. W. A. Webster	Middlesex	1	0	1.000
Mrs. W. B. Brown	Central Mass.	1	0	1.000
Mrs. T. Winsor	Central Mass.	1	0	1.000
Miss Olive Buttrick	Central Mass.	1	0	1.000
Mrs. W. M. MacDonald	Prov.	1	0	1.000
Miss E. M. Gordon	Providence	1	0	1.000
Miss Priscilla Maxwell	Prov.	1	0	1.000
Mrs. E. T. Gross	Providence	1	0	1.000
Mrs. Emory Smith	Brookline	1	0	1.000

GIANTS START IN  
LOSING ONCE MORE

After 11 Successive Victories, World's Champions Bow to Boston and Brooklyn

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	22	.672
Pittsburgh	37	26	.589
Cincinnati	37	26	.589
Brooklyn	31	32	.492
Chicago	28	35	.442
St. Louis	21	42	.338
Boston	21	42	.338
Philadelphia	19	46	.292

RESULTS SATURDAY  
New York 2, Boston 0.  
Boston 1, New York 0.  
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 4.  
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.  
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1.  
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Brooklyn 2, New York 1.  
Saturday-Chicago at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Chicago; St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
GAMES FOR THE WEEK  
Monday-New York at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Chicago; St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
Tuesday-Boston at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Chicago; St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
Wednesday-New York at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Chicago; St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
Thursday-St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Friday-Chicago at Boston; Cincinnati at New York; St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
Saturday-Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Contrary to the belief of most of those persons who name baseball results in advance, the National League race is a great deal closer than that under way in the rival organization. As Independence Day draws near the New York Giants, league and world champions since 1917, are out in front by a margin that might be called comfortable if conditions were ordinary. But it is a far different lineup of western clubs than that which opposed the John J. McGraw forces a season ago; so different, in fact, that McGraw himself, confident as he is of his team, has been heard to say that he is not picking the national pennant winner for the coming October.

The "if" in this instance is the staff of pitchers that does duty under the New York standard. That the team went through a splendid spring of straight victories which came to an end in the second game Saturday afternoon, was a matter of credit to the box performers, who singly and collectively have been borne aloft by the greatest combination of batters and fielders assembled in modern baseball. The Giants' pitchers can bat and field, also, but it would be just as satisfying to their manager if they would cease to emulate their teammates in these respects and leave a little more to their specialty. Oddly enough, with the club again losing, the manager has shown a "if" in his conversation with the press when picking the national pennant winner for the coming October.

That New York can be defeated on hostile eastern soil was proven in the week-end double-header to the satisfaction of some 15,000 Braves field fans, many of whom turned out to pay tribute to A. J. Conlon, former Harvard pitcher, who has shown a sudden occasional stellar role with Boston. For some reason or other, Manager Mitchell kept Conlon on the bench during 8½ innings of the first game, but when he came up as a pinch hitter in a difficult situation in the ninth the former collegian responded with a long, hard single to right, which only Ross Young's fast fielding held down from a game-winning home run. Conlon, as regular, and Albert Nixon contrived to bring the lone run over in the eighth inning of the second battle, in which Jesse L. Barnes pitched so well that McGraw was perhaps fortunate in being absent for the day, thus missing the spectacle of the Giants' fourth shutout defeat of the season. If Barnes, a star of the World Series of last October, was out to prove that he still was a pitcher of championship caliber, he succeeded even to the satisfaction of his erstwhile team mates.

Meanwhile Pittsburgh and Cincinnati have kept fairly well abreast of New York, even in spite of the latter's long stop. It has been doubly hard on these western rivals of McGraw, for they have been locked in battle while New York has been confronted

with nothing but the easiest opposition. But the tide will soon turn, at least the Giants pitchers will have to show what they are capable of when the Reds enter the Polo Grounds on Thursday next, to be followed right afterward by Pittsburgh. McGraw will need stellar work then if he ever did, and the former Braves, including John Watson, will have plenty of chance to justify their transfer to Manhattan uniforms.

Brooklyn at 523, just one point above the Chicago Cubs, is not in a position to dispute with the leading trio just now. But a continuation of the Super's good work of yesterday will speedily make the race one of four clubs. Chicago is on the downgrade rather than anything else, and the small lead it enjoys over St. Louis may soon be wiped out, especially since the Cubs must face the Reds the first part of this week. The Boston Braves show an occasional burst of their April form, and thus are prevented from entering the cellar. On the road, Mitchell's men lost most with enough regularity to submerge most teams for the balance of the year, but Philadelphia enjoyed too great a handicap. If the Phillies are nothing else, they are gloriously consistent.

MISS COLLETT WINS IN BUFFALO TOURNEY  
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—Miss Glenna Collett of the Metacomb Club of Providence, R. I., continuing her brilliant game, carried off the honors in the final day's play of the country club's annual invitation tournament for women here today, defeating in her opponent, Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, 2 and 1. The largest gallery ever assembled here witnessed the event.

Miss Collett played the first 17 holes in 76, her Canadian rival taking one stroke more. On the third short hole a remarkable mashie shot by Miss Mackenzie put her on the green, and a neat putt gave her the hole in a birdie 2, the only one of the match.

It was a batch between a remarkably long game of a fine golfer and a very short game of another expert. Miss Collett's drives and brassies were 25 yards farther each time than her opponent's, and her long pitch shots were better. The cards:

Player	Score
Miss Collett	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 3-40
Miss Mackenzie	5 4 2 5 5 4 5 3-40-30
Miss Collett in	7 3 4 5 5 4 5 3-40-30
Miss Mackenzie in	6 4 5 5 4 5 3-40-31

WRIGHT WINS AT WINNIPEG  
WINNIPEG, Man., July 1 (Special).—The western sectional tennis championships came to a close here Saturday and were featured by some fine struggles. Percy Wright, the local star, defeated A. Milne, Vancouver's best, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 12-10, in the singles final. The match was witnessed by a gallery of 2000, and was marked by strenuous and brilliant, though at times faulty, play. In the doubles final A. Milne and W. W. Richards, Vancouver, gained a brilliant victory over W. Love and R. Waight, Winnipeg. It was a see-saw affair, with both sides assuming the ascendancy in turn. The playing of Richards was responsible for the Vancouver victory. The score was: 7-5, 1-6, 6-2, 1-6, 6-5.

NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR HARTFORD  
HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (Special).—The revival of interest in yachting and motorboating subsequent to the maritime activities of the country during the World War has shown itself in this city in the form of plans of the Hartford Yacht Club to build a new and elaborate clubhouse on the metropolitan side of the river. It is anticipated that with the new facilities, marine sports on the Connecticut River will receive a tremendous impetus.

MANY ENTRIES TO  
HENLEY REGATTA

International Aspect to Great English Rowing Event

LONDON, July 2.—The English Royal Henley regatta, which is held from Wednesday to Saturday of this week, bids fair to out rival those of previous years in the matter of entries. Most of the British colleges and schools are sending more crews to compete for the various cups, while there are sufficient foreign entries to give the races an international aspect.

The Diamond Sculls, for which there will be 13 contestants, is always the most interesting event. W. M. Hoover, the American, has come to defend his title. The Brits, John Beresford Jr., Pedder and D. H. M. Gollan, are said to be showing improvement in practice, while the Canadian, H. A. Belyea, is also rowing fast. Other competitors include R. S. Codman Jr. of Boston, Bosshard of Zurich and L. Jungmann of Christchurch.

The Grand Challenge Cup for eight-oars, which is the most important of the Diamond Sculls and for this event are entered two Oxford University eights, two from London, and one each from Cambridge University, Eton, Norway, France and the well-known Leander Club, which won the cup last year.

For the first time in the history of the Henley regatta, more than 46 eights are rowing, while many four-oared and pair-oars will compete.

TRIPLE TIE FEATURES FRENCH OPEN GOLF  
DIEPPE, July 1 (AP)—One British and two French golfers were tied for first place at the end of the first day's play in the annual tournament for the French open championship today with totals of 143 each for the 36 holes.

The trio, Aubrey Boomer, the defending titleholder; Jean Cassiat and J. S. Gaudin, the Englishman, were one stroke under A. G. Havers, who recently won the British open title. James Ockenden, British professional, was next with a card of 146.

Other low scores were: Pannell, 148; W. M. Watt of England 148; Arnaud Massey, who almost won the title in 1921, and Gollas tied with 149, and Dallamagne.

FOUR NEW PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONS  
BERKELEY, Cal., July 2.—Four new champions were made in the Pacific coast tennis tournament Saturday at the Berkeley Tennis Club. They are Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Helen Willis, who won the women's doubles title; Miss Avery Pollett, who won the junior girls' championship; and Cranston Holman, who took the junior boys' title.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Willis defeated Mrs. J. C. Cushing and Miss Carmen Tarilton, 6-2, 6-2. Mrs. Wightman was four times National champion and Miss Willis is the National junior girls' champion.

C. H. Holman, defeated Thomas Stow, Berkeley, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

TEXANS CAPTURE  
TENNIS DOUBLES

Yale Team Defeated in Great Battle in College Tournament—Fischer Wins Singles

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2 (Special).—For the third time, a Philadelphia is the holder of the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship of the United States, as C. H. Fischer '23 of the College of Osteopathy, defeated G. B. Emerson '24 of Columbia University in the final round at the Merion Cricket Club courts on Saturday, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. The other players who brought the national collegiate title to Philadelphia were Dr. E. B. Dewhurst in 1925, and W. F. Johnson in 1926.

Fischer is a former University of Pennsylvania star and captain. He represented the Red and Blue two years ago in the intercollegiate tournament, but was eliminated in the early rounds. Last year Fischer was enrolled at the College of Osteopathy, but that institution was admitted to the intercollegiate association only at this time, and Fischer had to wait until this year to try for the title.

In his final match against Emerson, Saturday, the Philadelphia left-handed player, used fine judgment in his placements, and no shot seemed too difficult for him to make. Fischer played well all through the tournament, eliminating such stars as F. F. Neer of Leland Stanford Jr. University, the 1921 champion; P. A. Bettens of the University of California; F. T. Anderson of Columbia University, and finally Emerson. The point score of the final match follows:

Player	Score
Fischer	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 35-6
Emerson	2 7 0 1 0 7 5 22-3

Stroke Analysis  
Fischer: N O P L S A D F  
Emerson: 4 10 8 6 4  
Emerson: 4 14 6 1 2 11-20-3

Second Set  
Fischer: N O P L S A D F  
Emerson: 1 4 14 4 4 4-30-6  
Emerson: 4 14 6 1 2 11-20-3

Stroke Analysis  
Fischer: N O P L S A D F  
Emerson: 1 10 5 0 0 1  
Emerson: 1 0 14 2 5 3-17-2

Third Set  
Fischer: N O P L S A D F  
Emerson: 1 0 14 2 5 3-17-2  
Emerson: 1 0 14 2 5 3-17-2

Stroke Analysis  
Fischer: N O P L S A D F  
Emerson: 1 0 14 2 5 3-17-2  
Emerson: 1 0 14 2 5 3-17-2

Stroke Analysis  
Fischer: N O P L S A D F  
Emerson: 1 0 14 2 5 3-17-2  
Emerson: 1 0 14 2 5 3-17-2

## HAGEN AND SARAZEN LOSE

NEW YORK, July 2.—New York golf enthusiasts, who were at the Grassy Sprain Country Club yesterday, were treated to an exceptional four-ball contest. W. C. Hagen and Eugene Sarazen paired against George McLean, local professional, and T. L. Kerrigan of the Texas Country Club, and the latter pair played surprising golf and upset what would be called an almost unbeatable combination, by defeating them 1 up at the end of 36 holes.

SHIMIZU AND VOSHELL WIN  
NEW YORK, July 2.—With the exception of the first set, Zeno Shimizu and S. H. Voshell had an easy time defeating F. C. Anderson and Frederick Major 6-3, 6-1, 6-2, in the final round of the Queensboro tennis doubles championship at the Kew Gardens Country Club here Saturday.

MARSTON RETAINS TITLE  
PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—M. R. Marston, Merion Cricket Club, again won the Pennsylvania State amateur golf championship by defeating C. C. Corkran, Huntingdon valley, in the final 36-hole match here Saturday, 6 and 5.

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ATHLETICS BEATEN  
IN FOUR STRAIGHTYankees' Lead Increased to Nine  
Games as Result of Series  
With Philadelphia

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
Team	Won	Lost
New York	32	12
Philadelphia	24	21
Chicago	20	25
St. Louis	19	26
Detroit	18	27
Washington	17	28
Boston	16	29

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Washington at Boston, 1 (10 innings).  
Chicago at Philadelphia, 1.  
Detroit at St. Louis, 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Washington at Boston, 1.  
Chicago at Philadelphia, 2.  
Detroit at St. Louis, 3.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK  
Monday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York; Chicago at St. Louis.  
Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York; Chicago at St. Louis.  
Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York; Chicago at St. Louis.  
Thursday—Chicago at St. Louis; Detroit at Cleveland; New York at Philadelphia; Washington at Boston.  
Friday—Boston at Cleveland; New York at Philadelphia; Washington at Boston; Chicago at St. Louis.  
Saturday—Boston at Cleveland; New York at Philadelphia; Washington at Boston; Chicago at St. Louis.

New York fans may be telling themselves this morning that the American League race is over, so far as naming the ultimate pennant winner is concerned. Such confidence, if it exists, can hardly be called exaggerated, since the Yankees have just finished a series of four games with their closest rivals, the Philadelphia Athletics, without having lost a single game. From a five-game lead the champions' advantage has grown to nine over the second-place club, which, on its part, now shows but three more victories than defeats.

The path of the Yankees has been made still easier by the sudden lapse of Cleveland, which seriously threatened both New York and Philadelphia a week ago. The Indians yesterday lost their fourth in a row to Chicago, which, as a result, comes to within a half game of Tristram Speaker's squad. A quartet of victories for the league leaders at this season of year, with the Yankees and Philadelphia clubs losing just as rapidly, does not make for close battling. Be it said to the Yankees' credit, since becoming a championship team they have seldom failed to surmount a test. If money buys New York's American League supremacy—as many believe—it is the New York purveyors have chosen their talent well, and paid not only for mechanical ability and for baseball knowledge but for courage and persistence as well.

Connie Mack's nine should not be judged too harshly for its inability to cope with the champions, therefore, in this latest series. As stated before the series began, New York entered it playing at the very top of its form, and it would have taken remarkable baseball indeed to have earned better than an even break from Miller J. Egan's "titheholders." Of these Athletics fans are reasonably disappointed that their favorites should have failed to take even one of the games in this "crucial" series, but for consolation it may be remembered that New York fared little better at the hands of Mack's players in the year.

Indifferent fielding has combined with poor batting in the pinches to pull Cleveland down from the position of a good third, with an opportunity to go higher, to a poor third, with daily prospect of being overtaken by Chicago. For the Yankees, however, the series has been an interesting one, even if at last to have found themselves in the race, and from now on they threaten to make it more than interesting for the Indians and Athletics. As Chicago has always within recent memory been the hardest team in the league for the Yankees to beat, it might prove an interesting race for the flag, even were New York's lead not quite so large. As it is, one does not easily see how any club now can displace Huggins' champions.

Instead of improving its station, Detroit has gone from bad to worse, and with everything to gain, too. True, the Tigers succeeded in breaking even in the series with St. Louis just closed; but on its western trip they did poorly and it takes more than 500 ball, as T. R. Cobb well knows, to contend for high honors. The Browns, incidentally, are beginning to creep upward, perhaps in recognition of the fact that George H. Sisler's return to the game draws near. The teams are indeed pretty closely bunched from second to seventh place, as a glance at the standing will indicate. Only four games separate Washington from the Athletics.

As for Boston, that team has reached a point where its followers count the game lost unless Howard J. Ehmke, the star right-hander, is in the box. If Ehmke could work every day the team might win the pennant, but not being a second A. G. Spalding, the Red Sox star has to be satisfied to take his regular turn in the box. John J. Quinn, veteran of more than a score of seasons in professional company, is not doing at all badly, but when all is said and done Ehmke is the only Boston pitcher who can be relied upon to go in and pitch a nine-inning game and win.

MAYORNEE WINS RACE  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—The time prize for the Universal Class race from Belmont Harbor to Racine, the Chicago Yacht Club's second big distance race of the season, was won yesterday by G. J. Glaver's Mayornee, class P. Viking boat. The Virginia, class Q. Chicago boat, won the time prize and trophy race against competitors from Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago in the intercity race over a triangular course at Racine.

FENWAY PARK  
Today at 3:15  
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia  
Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1278.

Seagraves Is Winner  
of Grand Prix Race

By The Associated Press

THE Grand Prix automobile race was won today by Seagraves, driving a Sunbeam car. Divo, driving a Bugatti, third, and Lee Guinness, also driving a Sunbeam, fourth. Seagraves' time was 28.25m. for the 35 laps totaling 759 kilometers, 50 meters, or about 469½ miles. He averaged 121½ kilometers an hour, which is 6½ kilometers slower than the record established at Strasbourg last year.

The grand prix has not been won by a Frenchman or a French car since Georges Bolliot won in 1913.

Two Former Amateur  
Champions EnteredOumet and Evans Will Try to  
Win U. S. Open Again

NEW YORK, July 2.—F. D. Oumet and Charles Evans, Jr., two of the three amateur golfers who hold the distinction of having won the United States Open Championship are among the Simonpure entrants to the 1923 play, to be held next week at Inwood, L. I. In addition to Oumet and Evans, the amateur contingent is led by J. W. Sweetser, the present amateur champion; R. E. Knepper, Jr., of Princeton, and R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, who finished within a stroke of Eugene Sarazen, victor in last year's open play.

It has been seven years since an amateur scaled the wall of professionals to a triumph in the open. In 1916, at Minneapolis, Evans, with a record stroke of 286 in the 72-hole test, became the third amateur holder of the open title. Before Evans, J. D. Travers, in 1915, led the field at Baltusrol with 297. Oumet was the first amateur to win the open title, capturing the prize in 1913 at Brookline after a memorable playoff of a tie with Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the noted English professionals. The tie was decided with a medal of 304. In the playoff, the amateur turned in a card of 73 with Vardon 77 and Ray 78.

Last year at Skokie Jones came within a stroke of the title. Sarazen, the winner, had a card of 288, while the Atlanta youth was second in a tie with the veteran J. L. Black of California, with cards of 289.

MOSSER WINS STATE TITLE  
NEWTON, Mass., July 2.—K. E. Mosser, former Yale University golf captain, is today Massachusetts state amateur golf champion, through his victory over R. W. Brown of the Country Club, Brookline, 3 and 1, on the Brae Burn Country Club links here Saturday. Mosser, a member of the Brae Burn C. C., failed to qualify last year. He won the State of Maine championship twice.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability. Letters are not under obligation to hold themselves responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Uniformity of Weights and  
Measures

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I trust you will give me an opportunity to supplement your recent editorial comment on the claims made by William J. Schieffelin before the Metric Association in New York, that the general adoption of the metric system would promote international good will and pave the way to an international language. There can be no doubt but that international good will would be promoted if all the inhabitants of the earth used the same units for weighing and measuring and the same language for communicating with each other. It is very easy, however, to exaggerate these influences, and in respect to weights and measures Mr. Schieffelin not only makes that mistake, but adds to it the error of assuming that the uniformity must be obtained by the adoption of the metric system. France and Germany have by compulsory laws succeeded in making the metric system their predominant standard for weighing and measuring, but nevertheless international ill will has seldom, if ever, reached such a degree of intensity that which now exists between these two peoples.

While uniformity of weights and measures would unquestionably contribute to international good will, this influence would be relatively a minor factor. Furthermore, international peace and good will would be as effectively promoted by one system of weighing and measuring as by another. The question then is: on the basis of what system can world uniformity of weights and measures be most rapidly brought about? The evidence is overwhelming that the English weights and measures offer by far the best basis for this purpose because of the great lead they now have over all other systems. It is only necessary to recall that the English system is the fundamental standard of the English-speaking world, that it is the basis of the linear measures of Russia, that the Spanish system is closely identical with the English and is the fundamental standard of the people of Latin America, and that the English system has been carried by commerce and industry into every country on earth, in order to be convinced that the nearest way to world uniformity is by the English weights and measures.

Regardless of what system may be selected, however, it is certain that compulsory laws, such as are proposed by Mr. Schieffelin, are certain to promote ill will instead of good will among the peoples of the earth. If world uniformity

HELD ADDS TO HIS  
GOLFING LAURELSDefeats Bockenkamp for Trans-  
Mississippi Title

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 2 (Special).—Edward Held is today holding another golfing title as the result of his defeating R. E. Bockenkamp in the final match for the Trans-Mississippi championship, 5 and 3.

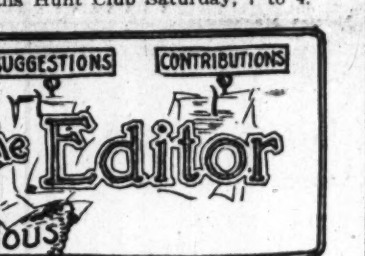
Held was a great shot maker Friday morning, holder of an unimportant title, and untried as a battler on the links. From the first hole Saturday, for the first time a three-shot put for the half and started at a disadvantage to the thirty-second, where he was forced to run a 20-foot putt to down his ever threatening opponent, Held knew that he dare not falter, for Bockenkamp was playing desperately, waiting for his chance, always ready to give himself the first break and reminding Held at every stroke that he must keep going, and that is precisely what he did.

Held was 1 down at the first and again at the sixth, and it was not until the ninth hole that he took the lead. He won the first hole, the best of the match, 3 and 1. After he had never overtaken, 1 up at the first turn, two up at the luncheon hour, 3 up at the turn of the afternoon match, and, playing better golf each nine, brought the match to an end by some superlatively fine shooting on the first hole of the home course, where he won which was his long putt for an eagle 3 on the fourteenth. The match stood dormie then and Held played conservatively for a half on the fifteenth but did better than Bockenkamp, who took desperate chances as he had to use five strokes. The cards:

Morning Round	
Held, out	4 5 3 5 4 4 3 5—28
Bockenkamp, out	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—30
Held, in	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—40
Bockenkamp, in	4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4—41

MURPHY TO COACH BASEBALL  
OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 2.—J. T. Murphy, former Dartmouth College pitcher, and for a while with the Boston American League baseball club, was appointed baseball coach at the University of Maine at a meeting of the athletic committee and athletic leaders of the university here yesterday. He succeeds Wilkie Clark, who resigned in June. Murphy, who was assistant football coach last year, will have three baseball coaches, also will succeed H. W. Black as basketball coach. William Murray, a former University of Maine line player, was elected as coach of the football team. F. T. Kanally, recently appointed track coach, will train the football eleven. Under the new arrangement the university will have three heads for its major sports. Murphy in baseball and basketball. Kanally in track and Fred Brice in football.

YALE POLO TEAM WINS, 7 TO 4  
CLEVELAND, July 2.—Yale University polo team defeated the Chagrin Falls Hunt Club Saturday, 7 to 4.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability. Letters are not under obligation to hold themselves responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The "Silent Defenders" of  
Sacramento

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The release of 27 of the so-called political prisoners is a source of satisfaction to all who believe that we have America lag behind the Allies in amnesty for men sentenced for opposing the war.

Most of those who still remain in prison are the "silent defenders" of Sacramento. This large group believed that in the state of public feeling existing at the time of their trial, they were sure to be condemned, without regard to the evidence; so most of them decided not to put their friends to the large expense of raising money to employ counsel for them, but to offer only a "silent defense." Three or four did employ counsel, and all these got off with small fines or a month's imprisonment, while those who sat in silence got 10 years. Yet the evidence against the whole group was practically the same.

Therefore, while the "silent defenders" are on the court record as having committed various offenses, there is very reason to believe that they were not guilty, and that they should be released along with the rest. Their cases cannot legally be brought up for review, because they filed no exceptions at the time of their trial; but the facts speak for themselves.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.  
Dorchester, Mass., June 25, 1923.

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CHAMPION WINS  
IN TWO ROUNDSFifteenth Annual Central States  
Tennis Tournament Opens  
in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2 (Special).—Play in the fifteenth annual Central States tennis championship opened here Saturday afternoon on the courts of the Triple A Club in Forest Park. There were 64 entries in the men's singles while 23 teams entered the doubles.

W. D. Brown of St. Louis, present Central States champion, advanced to the third round in the singles as a result of his victories in the first two rounds. He won from L. E. Cooper, a local player, 6-1, 6-1, and then eliminated E. W. Kunze, a Tower Grove Park star, 6-1, 6-1 in the second round.

Phillip Bagby, who ranks No. 1 in Kansas City, won his first-round match from W. H. Finger, one of the leading St. Louis players. The match required three sets, Bagby winning 6-3, 10-12, 6-3. J. W. Hubbell, another Kansas City star, reached the second round by defeating J. L. Hawkins, Forest Park, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

The first visiting player to be eliminated in the singles was L. H. Rogers, representing the West Side Tennis Club of New York. He lost to Karl Dodge, a ranking player of the Triple A Club, St. Louis.

Several interesting doubles matches were played yesterday afternoon. The title in this event is held by T. R. Drewes and P. O. Jostles, the St. Louis stars, who are not defending. Drewes entered the doubles with J. A. Barr of Dallas, Tex. They drew a bye in the first round and won a second-round encounter from Bernard von Hoffman and L. H. Boehmer, St. Louis. The summary:

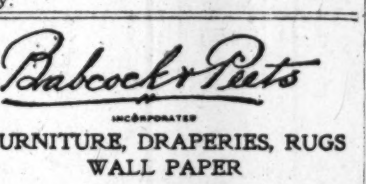
CENTRAL STATES TENNIS, SINGLES  
First Round  
E. W. Kunze, St. Louis, defeated O. M. Kupper, St. Louis, by default.  
E. R. Koster, St. Louis, defeated J. K. Goodwin, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-4.  
Herbert Weinstein, St. Louis, defeated T. E. J. Egman, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3.  
Arthur Niemoller, St. Louis, defeated David Ober, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3.  
W. C. Johnson, St. Louis, defeated L. E. Cooper, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.  
W. J. Skrainka, St. Louis, defeated H. M. Sarason, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.  
R. S. Frohlichstein, St. Louis, defeated George Finger, St. Louis, by default.  
Karl Dodge, St. Louis, defeated L. H. Rogers, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.  
G. C. Harrison, St. Louis, defeated Edmund Siroky, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-2.  
W. C. Johnson, St. Louis, defeated R. N. Skrainka, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-2.  
T. C. Hixon, St. Louis, defeated Joseph H. Rice, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.  
C. E. Reber, St. Louis, by default.  
L. H. Fasset, St. Louis, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.  
W. Hubbell, Kansas City, defeated J. L. Hawkins, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-2.  
H. Herman, St. Louis, by default.  
Arthur Rotter, St. Louis, by default.  
Herbert Bryant, Ferguson, Mo., defeated R. Smith, East St. Louis, Ill., by default.  
C. W. Barnes Jr., St. Louis, defeated Hunt, St. Louis, by default.  
H. S. Cushman, St. Louis, defeated H. Berresheim, by default.  
Phillip Bagby, St. Louis, defeated W. H. Finger, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-12, 6-3.  
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated A. K. Bucknell, East St. Louis, Ill., 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round  
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated E. W. Kunze, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.  
W. A. Rice, St. Louis, defeated H. W. Wego, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-2.  
R. M. Kammann, St. Louis, defeated R. M. Cantwell, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-1.  
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated C. A. Johnson, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-4.

DOUBLES—First Round  
A. E. Schwarz and T. A. Heurmann, St. Louis, defeated W. J. Skrainka and R. N. Skrainka, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.  
A. E. Schwarz and T. A. Heurmann, St. Louis, defeated T. E. J. Egman and L. H. Fasset, East St. Louis, Ill., 6-0, 6-2.  
W. D. Brown and K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, defeated David Ober and H. S. Cushman, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round  
J. A. Barr, Dallas, and T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Bernard von Hoffman and L. H. Boehmer, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.  
A. E. Schwarz and T. A. Heurmann, St. Louis, defeated T. E. J. Egman and L. H. Fasset, East St. Louis, Ill., 6-0, 6-2.

WHIPPING CASE NEAR JURY  
LAKE CITY, Fla., July 2 (AP).—The case of Thomas W. Higginbotham, former convict whipping boss, is expected to go to the jury next Thursday, counsel for the State and defense said yesterday.



Alder Street at 11th Portland, Oregon

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Cummings Wins a  
Notable VictoryIntercollegiate Golf Trophy  
Again Returns to Yale

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., July 2.—Dexter Cummings of Chicago, a brother of the late Elizabeth Cummings, one of the stars of the women's golf world, gained his first notable victory at the Siwanoy Country Club Saturday, when he captured the 1923 intercollegiate golf championship. As a result of his victory, the trophy again returns to Yale after a three-year lapse, since J. W. Sweetser, present national amateur champion, won it at Nassau in 1920.

Cummings' victory in the 36-hole final match was gained at the expense of R. E. Knepper, Princeton captain, one of the stars of the amateur world. The margin was 2 and 1.

The Yale star took the lead by winning the first hole in the morning, and never once relinquished it. After winning three out of the first five holes, Cummings held a lead of 2 up or better through the remainder of the match. At the turn in the morning, he was 3 up, and after winning the fifteenth in the same session, he was 4 up, the greatest margin that existed between the pair at any time. The morning session ended with the Yale star enjoying a two-hole advantage.

He started the afternoon round by winning two out of the first three holes, again building up his lead to four holes, but Knepper reduced his deficit to two holes at the turn. He was still that far behind after winning the thirty-third hole of the match, but could do no more than halve the next two holes. Cummings continued to play the same dazzling brand of golf that he has shown since the tournament started. In the morning, he was even par at the turn, but slipped three strokes on the inward journey, finishing with a 74. He again registered a 36 for the first nine holes in the afternoon, and except for a botch at the fifteenth, where he put two balls out of bounds, he would have been one over fours for the remaining eight holes. His lack of direction at the fifteenth gave him a 7 where the par is 4, and made him four over 48.

Knepper's chief difficulty came on the first nine in both rounds. In the morning, he was 41 for the distance, after a 7 at the first hole. He returned to 37 for a 72 total in the afternoon, he was 33 for the opening nine, using up a 6 this time at the first hole. He was only two over 48 for the next eight holes.

In the intercollegiate tournament, which just closed, Cummings won the qualifying rounds with a brilliant total of 148, and it was largely through his individual efforts that Yale pressed the Princetonians for the team honors.

In defeat, Knepper lost all chance of ever having his name inscribed on the intercollegiate trophy. This was his second bid for the honor. Throughout the tournament it has been Cummings' remarkable power to propel a golf ball that has caused amazement. This gave him a great advantage over Knepper in that he was generally straight. But the other essentials of his game are as well developed as his driving. He is, or at least has been throughout the tournament, and was Saturday, an excellent putter, especially sure on the yarders or less that prove so troublesome. The cards:

MORNING  
Cummings, out, 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—36  
Knepper, out, 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—41  
Cummings, in, 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 5—37  
Knepper, in, 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 5—37

AFTERNOON  
Cummings, out, 4 3 2 6 5 5 4 4—37  
Knepper, out, 6 4 4 5 5 4 4 4—43  
Cummings, in, 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 5—37  
Knepper, in, 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 5—43

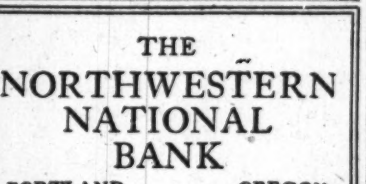
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MISS G. EDERLE A  
STAR PERFORMERWeismullers Also Shine in A. A.  
U. Swimming Meet

NEW YORK, July 2.—Two Chicago men swimmers and one Metropolitan woman star in the persons of Miss Gertrude Ederle of the Women's Swimming Association of New York and John and Peter Weismuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, were the outstanding performers in the opening Amateur Athletic Union water carnival in the open air natatorium at Olympic Park, Newark, N. J.

Miss Ederle won an invitation open 100-meter free-style handicap in 1m. 12.4-5s., equaling the world's record and beating the Olympic Park record by 3-5s. both set by Miss Ethelinda Biehl, then representing the Women's Swimming Association, in 1920. Miss Ederle's performance was even better than the figures would indicate. She was interfered with and forced out of her line on the first lap of the 200-foot course so that in all probability she might have set up a new world's standard.

John Weismuller first won a 300-meter scratch race in 3m. 45.3-5s., just failing to equal his own international record for the distance by the narrow margin of 3-5s.; then he captured a 50-yard dash in 25s., just 1-5s. behind the world's straight-away mark.

Peter Weismuller scored a narrow victory in the 100-meter scratch race in 1m. 4-5s.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION		
Team	Won	Lost
St. Paul	42	27
Kansas City	40	27
Louisville	37	30
Columbus	31	34
Indianapolis	29	34
Milwaukee	29	34
Minneapolis	26	39
Toledo	24	41

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Louisville at Columbus 1.  
Indianapolis at Toledo 1.  
Milwaukee at St. Paul 0.  
Kansas City at Minneapolis 0.  
St. Paul at St. Paul 0.  
Toledo at Columbus 1.  
RESULTS SUNDAY  
Milwaukee at St. Paul 1.  
Milwaukee at St. Paul 0.  
Toledo at Columbus 1.  
Louisville at Indianapolis 1.  
Kansas City at Minneapolis 1.

HACKL WINS CHICAGO TITLE  
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—The Chicago District Golf Association title is now held by George Hackl Jr., Midlothian Country Club, who also won the playoff for low medal score of the tournament yesterday. Hackl, who is a University of Chicago freshman and picked by many to win the Western Conference championship next year, defeated I. Gough, Glen View Club, 7 and 6 and A. M. Loeb Ravistown, Country Club, 5 and 4 in 18-hole matches, Saturday. He won a medal score of 148, which was when he defeated another Maroon star, H. F. Schendorf '25, by shooting a fine 76 over the Indian Hill Club course.

WOMEN URGED FOR B'NAI BRITH  
CLEVELAND, O., July 2 (AP).—A movement to admit women to membership in the Independent Order of B'nei Brith has been started by the Cleveland chapter, Local 16. A telegram asking that national action be taken on the subject was sent by the chapter to the District Grand Lodge No. 2.

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At no previous season have Women's Sweaters been more popular or more attractive, and at no previous time have we shown such an extensive and such a varied collection of styles and colorings. Surely, from this unsurpassed assortment can the most particular woman or young lady be pleased with a delightful selection. Included are V-shape and round-neck models in plain and novelty weaves in stripes, plain colors, novelties, sport effects, etc. All sizes at the above prices.



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Architecture

## Stained Glass and Its

## Relation to Architecture

By JOSEPH G. REYNOLDS JR.

STAINED glass, as the name implies, is glass which has been stained or colored, not merely on the surface, but in its very substance. This color is produced at the time of manufacture and before the glass is blown, by the admixture of various metallic oxides in the molten mass of silica, potash, and other ingredients of which glass is commonly composed.

A stained-glass window is one form of mosaic work. In ordinary wall mosaic, pieces of opaque colored glass and stone are formed into decorative patterns by being set in plaster; and in windows, the separate pieces of translucent colored glass are bound in grooved strips of lead, soldered at the joints.

A stained-glass window, like a mural painting or a mural mosaic, is a part of the wall surface; but unlike these, which merely serve decorative purposes, the window performs certain functions which give it greater importance as an architectural unit.

To begin with, every window is designed to let light in. By the different processes and expedients common to the craft of stained glass, such as the use of varying quantities of white and colored glass, and painting with opaque, vitrifiable pigment in line and mass, the amount and quality of daylight entering the building may, to a great extent, be controlled. Other important functions of windows are the exclusion of the weather, and the giving of ventilation.

In addition to these purely utilitarian purposes, the higher mission of the stained-glass window is to beautify buildings—as someone has aptly said, "to decorate light" with color line and form.

## Decoration and Expression

And lastly, the decorative window, in common with all art, serves as a vehicle for the expression of ideas—memorial, historical, allegorical, symbolic.

Stained glass, properly used, is a true servant of architecture, and fitness to purpose, beauty, and harmony are the result; but when it is used in violation of the fundamentals of decorative art, the reverse is true.

In designing a window, one of the important things to keep in mind is that since it is a part of the wall surface, all the elements of the design should be in one plane. There should be no effort to show true perspective, either linear or aerial, and neither should there be any striving for realistic effects. Yet how often do we see in church and public building, windows in which attempts have been made to create illusions of distance, of sunlight and shadow, of foreground and background, and of perspective, and to recognize the limitations of the craft.

There is an ancient fable of an artist who painted a bunch of grapes so realistically that birds came to peck at them. Think how unfortunate it would be if some equally capable stained-glass artist should make a landscape window so true to nature that people would mistake the window for a doorway leading out into a beautiful flower garden. Some one would be sure to bump his nose against the glass, and he might even break the window!

One of the chief reasons why pictorial and landscape windows are to be condemned is that in order to secure realistic effects of light and shade the glass is often made so dark that the window ceases to admit light, and becomes merely an illuminated picture.

The importance of stained glass in its relation to architecture is not sufficiently appreciated by most people. In a church or cathedral the colored windows absolutely dominate the decorative scheme of the interior. As the eminent architect, Dr. Ralph Adams Cram, has recently said, "The power of stained glass is enormous. You may ruin a good church by bad glass, you may redeem a bad piece of architecture by good glass."

Whoever has visited Chartres Cathedral, not merely as a sight-seer but as one in search of spiritual beauty, knows how much this noble old edifice owes to its colored windows. The colored light which enters through them produces a marvelous impression of solemn and mysterious grandeur. If they were removed, a flood of daylight would enter, and the churchy atmosphere, all the charm of the mysterious twilight, would vanish. Without its glass, the interior of Chartres would be dignified and noble, but its power to enchant would be gone.

## One Misapprehension

While it is true that stained glass can be infinitely beautiful, it is equally true that it can be indescribably ugly. Scattered throughout the eastern and southern parts of the United States are many examples of so-called colonial or Georgian churches. Every visitor to New England is familiar with the typical village church, which, painted white and with its characteristic steep and bell-shaped roof, is situated on a hill, a landmark for miles around. These buildings, erected by the early settlers of this country, are simple and austere in design, reflecting the religious characteristics of the times in which they were built. The window openings are usually large and round topped and were originally divided into small oblong panels by wood muntins. Wooden shutters were provided to subdue the glare of the sun.

When opalescent glass came into vogue, it became a common practice to remove the original clear glass and substitute stained glass windows. The result is that today few of these churches can be found which have not been transformed. To anyone with aesthetic taste the effect is startling in the extreme. Tawdry copies of easel pictures, such as Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," Millet's "The Sower" and "The Peasants," "Christ Blessing Little Children," may be

found repeated again and again. In order to give realistic effects of light and shade, several pieces of glass are often placed one over the other until such an amount of light is excluded that the interior of the building is dark and gloomy (an effect not to be confused with the beautiful mysterious twilight of Chartres, described above).

From the outside the effect is fully as bad. The original shutters, no longer desired, are removed; and the glaring blues, yellows, and greens of the opalescent glass are as much of an annoyance as the advertising signs along the highways. These churches, once so dignified, so reminiscent of the genius of Sir Christopher Wren, are ruined architecturally by this modern glass. It is obvious that the colonial type of church ought never to have colored windows.

## The Ideal Window

The ideal window is one, which, while keeping strictly within the limitations imposed by the craft, beautifully decorates the space for which it is designed. In order to be successful, a window must be subordinate to the architectural scheme of which it is a part.

As stained glass is pre-eminently the greatest medium for the expression of beauty in terms of translucent color, therefore color is of great importance. But it should never be forgotten that the primary function of a window is to give light. The desire for color must be subordinated to the greater consideration of successfully solving the problem of light control.

From earliest times stained glass has been used in churches and other edifices associated with religious work, and even today its decorative possibilities are more generally appreciated in connection with ecclesiastical than with secular buildings.

While it is true that the effect produced by deep-toned, full-colored windows is essentially spiritual in character—and therefore especially harmonious with ecclesiastical architecture—nevertheless, rich, luminous color has a purely decorative value, and for this reason it should also be more frequently employed in domestic and commercial architecture and in public buildings.

Stained glass has a great fascination not only for the artists who have chosen it as a medium for the expression of their ideas and emotions, but also for all those who have given it serious study. Everyone is familiar with stained glass in the sense that he knows what is meant when the term is mentioned, but most people have only the most superficial knowledge concerning it. A great need exists for a deeper appreciation of the great possibilities for beauty inherent in it.

## Medieval Glass

No doubt the World War has done much to call attention to the masterpieces of medieval glass in the Old World, for many priceless windows were destroyed—notably at Reims and Soissons. During the present season thousands of people will visit the great French cathedrals, and they cannot fail to be impressed by the mystery and charm of the colored windows.

We in this country are not as fortunate as those in Europe in having many beautiful examples of this art in our hands. Most of the windows to be found in our churches and public buildings are the product of modern commercial conditions, and little can be said in their favor. Happily, however, the discriminating searcher can find, here and there, windows which exemplify the highest ideals of the craft and are worthy of the great traditions of the past. And there are unmistakable signs of an ever-increasing interest in the art. People are learning to distinguish a good window from a bad one, and the educator of the general public is the basis of our hope for better work in the future.

Unlike an easel picture, which may be hung with equally good effect in widely different settings, a stained glass window can only be seen to advantage in one particular place—the place for which it was designed. For a window is not complete in itself. It is a unit in the fabric of the building—a part of the wall surface—and therefore it must always be considered in its relation to architecture.

## Polish Music Festival

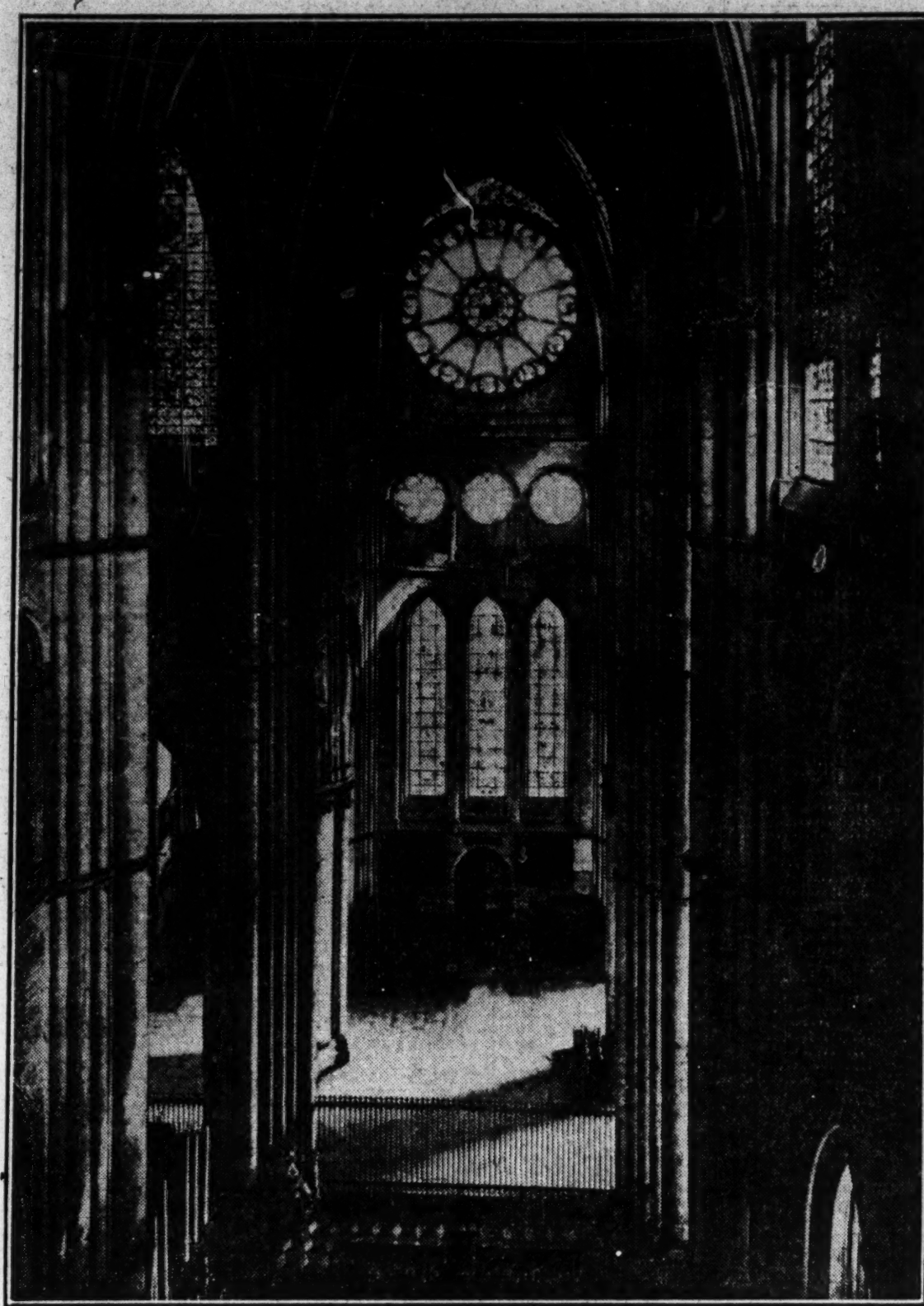
THORN, Poland, May 30 (Special Correspondence)—A festival of Polish music, uniting in national song the diverse elements of the Polish people, was held during the Green Holidays in this city. Nearly 3000 singers from 48 societies, representing 37 towns and cities of reunited Poland, took part in the contest for the trophy of the Maritime Association of Glee Clubs. From Warsaw alone came five societies and one came all the way from Silesia.

The event was further distinguished by the unveiling of a monument to Moniusko, Poland's great composer, who wrote the music for "Rakka." "The Terrible Manor" and "The Countess." His bust has been put in the most charming section of Thorn's extensive park, henceforth to be known as "Place Moniusko."

The city was in festive array, flags and banners waving everywhere, and at prominent points were erected special triumphal arches. While Poland was divided it was forbidden to sing Polish songs, at least in this part of the country, and this contest was therefore a celebration of freedom.

The singing contest, consisting of four programs each of about two hours' duration, was held in the city's theater. The public was admitted and the auditorium was crowded at each session. One of the choruses was made up of women only. The others were either mixed or male.

There also was singing with a military band in the park. On Sunday evening all the choruses united in a concert in the central city square, before the picturesque old city hall. The festival will be held annually.



Reims Cathedral, Meridional Transept  
A Classic Example of Balanced Relation of Stained Glass to Architecture

## Mayan and Aztec Art

## Collection for San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Mayan and Aztec art collection of Francisco Cornejo, the Mexican artist, has been presented to the Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park and will soon be placed on permanent exhibit there. Rare originals, copies, casts and authorized miniature reproductions made under supervision of the National Museum of Mexico form a valued memorial to the Mayan and Aztec art which reached its height in beauty and grace of proportion and line under the Mayas, later to become crude though more decorative with the Aztecs, finally to disappear as a result of the Spanish Conquest.

The exhibit required four years to assemble. It includes 20 clay reproductions of the most representative archaeological monuments made by the early Americans. Paper impressions taken directly from original stone carvings illustrate the facility attained by these forgotten artists in depicting a scene, ceremony or event. Mayan proportion, strength and beauty combined with simplicity permeate every piece. A clay model of the ruins of Chichenitza in Yucatan, numerous original spindle whorls, a wood-carving inspired from the Mayan composite piece designed by Mr. Cornejo from the original executed by an Indian of Aztec descent, Adrian del Aguilera—these feature the exhibit.

Aztec art is best shown in the famous Calendar Stone or Stone of the Sun, carved on a huge piece of porphyry. Mr. Cornejo's duplication of this historic landmark of a vanished race is considered outstanding. The original stone in the Mexican National Museum has a diameter of 13 feet and weighs 21 tons. First with pen and ink sketches to bring out detail, and then with molds and chisel, Mr. Cornejo has reproduced an accurate model of a great work.

"The Aztecs were great decorators, not only with the line, but with color," said Mr. Cornejo.

## GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM Architect

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PORTLAND OREGON

and polychromy was one of the characteristics of their monuments," Mr. Cornejo told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This monolith was first coated with a dark red, and after illuminated with the most brilliant shades of blue, green, yellow, light red, white and black. It is astonishing how the Aztecs without the use of iron instruments were able to carve on such hard surfaces with such freedom and precision.

Mr. Cornejo is returning shortly to Mexico on a double mission: to interest native blanket weavers, ceramists and sculptors in this ancient art that they may adopt Mayan and Aztec designs, in place of present inferior patterns, and to gather an exhibit for a New York showing of Indian art in October. The possibilities of adapting ancient American art to fabrics, furniture and architecture will be demonstrated.

"Art in Mexico is on the decline," said Mr. Cornejo. "Commercialism and hasty copying of Egyptian forms greatly stimulated by the recent discoveries at Luxor have tended to artificiality. The vigor, realism and native beauty of Mayan art, and the strong decorative qualities of the Aztecs, minus of course the latter's fantastic tendencies developed later, are needed to rejuvenate Mexican art. Imitation leads to artificiality. Why should the Mexican artist imitate the rigidities of Egyptian art when so rich a heritage as the Mayas and Aztecs is left?"

## RESTAURANTS

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TEA SHOP  
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Dinner 5:30 to 7:30  
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**The Washington Cafeteria**  
211 Washington St., between 5th and 6th  
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**MEISTER & BRANDES**  
Formerly of the American Cafeteria  
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## New York Stage Notes

## Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—"Wise Youth," by an unnamed author, will be produced by John Henry Mears next season at the Theatre Guild.

The Theatre Guild's first offering of the season at the Garrick, late in September, will be Galsworthy's "Windows." It will be followed by "Les Rats," from the French of H. R. Lenormand, which will be produced here under the title of "The Pailures," with Ben-Ami in the leading role. Subsequent productions will probably include Molnar's "The Guardsman," Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," "Masse Mensch," by Ernest Toller, translated by Louis Untermeyer, and Rudolph Schickel's "King Lear." There will also be a production of an American play, not as yet selected, and probably "The Goat Song," by Franz Werfel, and "Fata Morgana," by Ernst Valda.

Richard Walton Tully may postpone the filming of "The Bird of Paradise," and make a picture of "The Rose of the Rancho" instead.

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

**FILM EPIC OF AMERICA**  
**"The Covered Wagon"**  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze  
**MAJESTIC** Today 2:15  
Tonight 8:15  
Pop. Mats. 50c. \$1. Eves. 50c. \$1. \$1.50  
"This entertainment gave us keen pleasure."  
—Admiral and Mrs. Wiley, New York

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"The Amusement Centre of Boston"  
Week of July 2 at 2 and 8. Beach 1784  
Class. Billingsham presents  
Harland Dixon  
(Formerly of Dixie & Dixon)  
DOROTHY BRADFORD  
Marie Callahan  
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"Good Morning Theatre"  
from "Good Morning Theatre"

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**CHICAGO**  
WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily  
**The Covered Wagon**  
Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale 20c weeks in advance.

## Some Weather Vanes and Pottery

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 27

NOW that so many of us have taken to the outdoor life, and therefore have to consider frequently what the four winds may have up their nebulous sleeves, a weather vane naturally comes into a conspicuous and timely importance and it seems only right that it should receive a due amount of decorative attention from the designers of the home beautiful. Perhaps the Golden Cock, that peer of vane so proudly surmounting the most northerly of the Fifth Avenue skyscrapers, may have served in some way or other as an inspiration to Todhunter, that eminent house of fine mantels and fire requisites, and awakened the powers that be there to the further possibilities for striking effects in weather vanes.

In the exhibition at their Madison Avenue galleries you will see the familiar, old-fashioned black silhouette serving in novel capacity, and if, early some morning as you peer from your window for some indication of the day's temper and eventualities, you should see on your neighbor's ridge-pole an alert and dapper sentinel of the winds embodying his predilection for golf, polo, old ship models, or what not, you need not be surprised, or rather you should try to conceal your amusement as best you can, for it is the very latest thing. No well-ridged roof is now complete without a wheeling, flashing tabulation of its occupant's foibles.

## House Occupant Characterized

A flight of three gulls with outstretched wings makes an airy mass for one vane, and as it flits from point to point of the compass—the vane is fitted with feather bearings and turns with the slightest breeze—it should make a lovely silhouette against the sky, a lovely ornament for a cottage, say, with a thatched roof. "Polo Players" and the "Broncho Buster" are strenuous designs that would suitably surmount a country club or a rancher's bungalow. For a devotee of the "ancient and honorable" there is a vane showing a tee and players all complete under a spreading tree. The old nursery rhymes have been approached and yielded the old woman who swept the cobwebs off the sky, as well as old Mother Goose who rode through the air "on a very fine gander." Rip van Winkle and a Dutch girl with laden baskets and attendant geese continue the somewhat flighty nature of the subjects, and for special dignity and doublets for a mansion built of stone is a stately representation of the "Santa Maria," an authentic silhouette of that famous caravel on which sailed Christopher Columbus for to find the new world.

## H. Varnum Poor

It may be something of a leap from weather vanes to decorated pottery, but if we only remember the historic occasion when the cow made her amazing lunar record that set the little dog into fits of laughter, it may steady us somewhat. All during the past season there have been shown, from time to time, at the Montross Galleries, examples of decorated pottery by H. Varnum Poor, who is a serious painter of pictures in the free mode of the moderns, but whose way with clay and fire and underglaze decoration is so much more serious that as a potter he is already famous, while his pictures wait their turn. Mr. Poor is clever enough to see that the so-called distortions and ultra-simplified forms of the advanced modernists—forms which have obvious relation to the severe outlines of the early wood and stone carvings and to the sharp color divisions of mosaics—acquire a legitimate being and a "sense" of rightness when arrived at through the demands of proper space filling in decorative art. He believes that "the natural development of modern art lies in a closer application of things

more related to everyday usage" and that "in this direction the artist escapes the devitalizing isolation of the studio and finds in the appropriate materials those inherent limitations and demands which give a sense of necessity and fitness to the completed form."

Here is a clear statement of fact by an artist who has proven his contentions to be true. It is in no way a denial of the right to an artist to express himself in paint on canvas, if his qualifications are indisputable; rather it is a kindly way of saying that few men have enough of the requisite qualities to paint really great pictures, and that the world would be much better off with a lesser number of second-rate paintings and a larger company of able designers and decorators. Mr. Poor's claim to eminence in decoration of plates and tiles in the manner of the old Persians is not only founded on his mastery of the technical difficulties to an unusual degree, but efficiency of his designs, the peculiar fitness they bear to the uses for which they are intended, and the unusual motives and brilliant color harmonies introduced into his work.

This old-time process of painting the design direct on the porous white underglaze with no possible chance for correction, demands a precision and celerity of thought and brush-stroke that makes each move in this art a test of the utmost skill of the artist. Although the range of the colors is somewhat restricted owing to the intense heat necessary for the final firing of the design, the depth and richness of the colors secured amply compensates for any such loss. The human figure, animal and plant forms, and geometric designs come at Mr. Poor's bidding with equal readiness; there never seems to be a repetitious moment in his ceramic labors, never a moment when the problem ceased to dominate the artist, and the artist in turn has dominion over the problem. Of all manifestations of what is called modernism in art, there is none that is more noteworthy or destined for posterity.

## Architectural Drawings

From England and in protracted session at the Art Center comes a large collection of drawings by T. Raffles Davison, mainly architectural in character. Quite extravagant praise of his qualities as draftsman and interpreter of public monuments preceded the exhibition, and it is with regret that the work must be classed as uninteresting from any but the most workaday point of view. With such a host of brilliant architect painters and etchers on both sides the Atlantic in mind—such men as Pennock, Walcott, Bone, Brangwyn, Ferriss, Ruyt, Platt, etc.—it is impossible, to say more than that these pen-and-ink drawings of notable structures in London and various other places in Great Britain are accurate and often touched with a pleasant quality that comes from work carefully and lovingly rendered, but beyond a fluent and mannered style of vertical lining his qualities seem curiously related to the copy book. Only in a series of slight, spontaneous, and charming pastels of Scotch scenery does the artist come forth that is hidden behind the literal draftsman; here are moments that will remain in memory.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

**RALTO EMIL JANNINGS in "PETER THE GREAT"**  
Tremendous success. Public and critics praise in praise. Russian music excellent. Keen. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 8:15. H. Harris. Theat. 45 St. W. of Ry. Eves. 8:15. MATINEES WED. & SAT.

**ICEBOUND**  
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. SAM H. HARRIS Presents THE 1923 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

**CYRIL MAUDE**  
In "The Funniest Play of the Year" "AREN'T WE ALL?" JOHN GOLDEN Presents

**7th HEAVEN**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

**HUDSON**  
W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GEORGE M. COHAN'S International Comedy Session

**"So This Is London"**  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs. GEO. COHAN Theat. B'way & 43 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LOUIS F. WEINBAUM Presents

**ADRIENNE**  
THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION WITH VIVIANNE REGAL BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CABLE

**LIBERTY**  
Theat. West 42nd St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIAN In the New American Song and Dance Show

**"Little Nellie Kelly"**  
CORT THEAT. W. 48 St. Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. MERTON OF THE MOVIES

WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH, HARRY LAMONT and stars dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

**THE SHILLYS**  
THEAT. 42 St. Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Channing Pollock's

**FOOL**  
Belmont It's a Comedy. Eves. 8:00. Mat. 2:30. H. B. Warner in "You and I" with Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

**SELWYN**  
Theat. W. 43rd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. "The Perfect Musical Comedy."—Herald.

**Helen of Troy, New York**  
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—Herald.



WEEK'S REVIEW OF  
CANADIAN TRADE  
AND FINANCESCrop Outlook Continues Good  
—Exports Are Satisfactory—  
Bank Savings Increase

OTTAWA, July 2 (Special)—The continued good crop reports from the west are having a very beneficial effect on business. It is a long time since the whole of the prairie provinces have had as much rain as they have had this season. Even the supposedly dry belt in Alberta has been drenched. The crop bulletins issued by the railways have been optimistic in character, and their general tenor has been confirmed by so reliable an authority as the Bank of Montreal.

Parliament having voted a loan of \$10,000,000 to the port of Montreal, extensive changes are being made there, and with the new elevator equipment it is expected that grain blockades will be a thing of the past. This will bring the amount spent on this port up to \$45,000,000.

In order to meet the growing demand for better handling facilities for grain moving from the prairies through Vancouver, the Dominion Government has decided to build a large storage elevator at Edmonton, Alberta. Another terminal elevator will also be built at Halifax.

**Exports Satisfactory**

In the western provinces and in British Columbia business continues to be satisfactory; not as brisk possibly as in the United States, but the activity is of a sound character. Exports trade is being sustained in an especially gratifying manner.

Shipments of wheat to other nations have declined perceptibly during the last two months, but on the other hand, the total trade figures have been increased.

For example, during May 2,300,000 fewer bushels of wheat were exported than during the corresponding month last year, but the exports of wheat flour were actually 26,000 barrels greater. The increase in the export trade in flour is notable. During the 12 months ended May these exports were 5,574,000 barrels, an increase of 3,083,000 barrels over those for the preceding period.

**Trade With Germany Better**

It is rather significant that, despite the rapid fall in the value of the mark, Germany continues to increase its imports from Canada. In May it took 56,000 bushels of wheat and 29,000 barrels of flour. It was the fourth largest buyer of flour during the month. During the year ending May, Germany bought \$10,379,000 of products from Canada, or 125 per cent more than during the preceding period. Imports from that country having been from \$2,080,000 to \$2,800,000 during the last year.

The marked increase in Canada's purchases from the United States must to Americans be an impressive showing of better conditions. During May these imports were valued at \$58,905,000 an increase of 32 per cent over those for the corresponding month last year. This is the highest total since March, 1921.

**United States Buying Heavy**

It is worthy of note that this increase in purchases from the United States has been accompanied by much larger exports to that country. During May the latter during May having been \$38,522,000, an increase of 30 per cent within the year. This is a remarkable showing when it is taken into account that during that time the permanent tariff, which has hit certain Canadian exports very hard, went into effect.

During the same period Canada increased her imports from the United States by \$66,000,000, while those from all other countries were increased by only \$50,000,000.

Parliament has empowered the Government to prohibit, by order in council, the export of pulp wood cut on privately owned lands. Before action is taken, however, a commission will inquire into the subject.

The Prime Minister has given assurance that if the prohibition is put into effect settlers who sell small lots of wood south of the boundary line will not be injuriously affected.

The shipment of 113,000 cords of pulpwood to the United States during May, or 42 per cent more than those for the corresponding month last year, induces the thought that already certain American mills are stocking up in anticipation of developments.

**Savings Increase**

The bank statement for May indicates an increase of about \$400,000 in savings in chartered banks during the month. The increased during the last year having been \$34,000,000. Current loans in Canada declined to the extent of about \$4,000,000 during the month, while those outside of Canada declined \$8,000,000. Canadian loans remained stationary at \$94,000,000, while those out of Canada increased by \$4,000,000 to approximately \$215,000,000.

As exchange is now moving a little more in favor of the United States as against Canada, it is to be observed that a number of new issues are making their appearance.

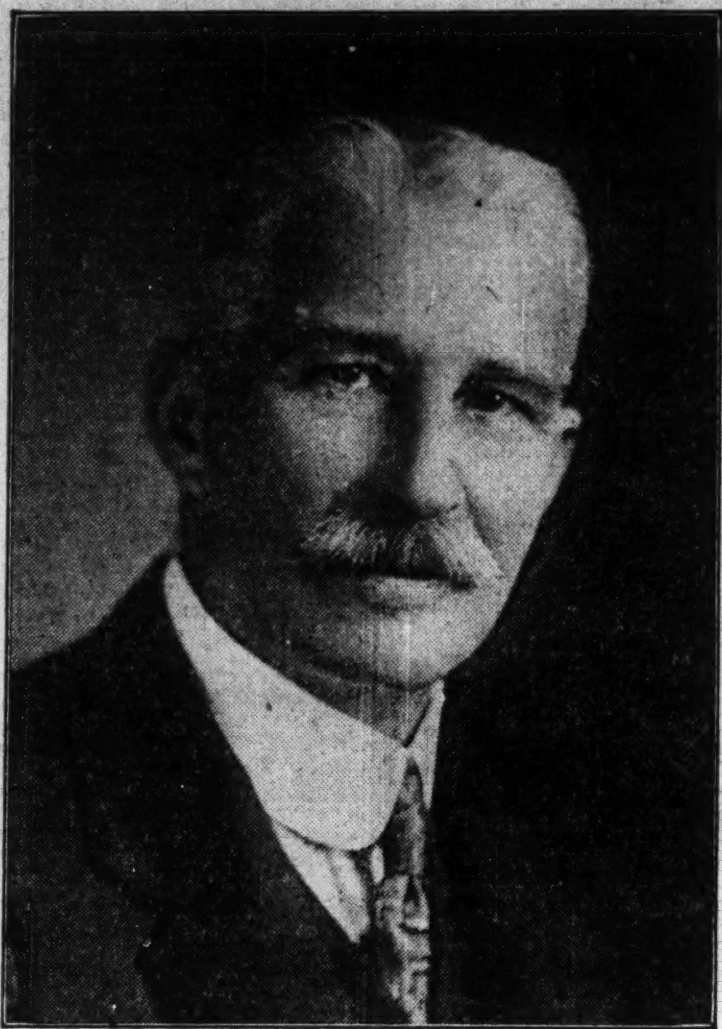
It is reported that Montreal will soon be in the market for \$10,000,000, and Toronto is expected to follow. A new issue just on the market is that of \$4,500,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage 15-year sinking fund and gold bonds of the Northern Canada Power, Ltd., for the development of power on the Quinze River, Quebec. It is probable that Ontario will have to do some financing in the near future.

**SUGAR EXPORTS LESS**

NEW YORK, July 2.—Exports of sugar, mostly refined, in five months ended May 31 were 152,918 tons, compared with 507,308 in the similar period of 1922.

**ROLLS ROYCE PROFITS**

The Rolls Royce automobile concern of America had a net profit for three months ended March 31, last, of \$141,194, compared with a deficit of \$187,214 in the first quarter of 1922.



Sir Ernest Glover

SIR ERNEST WILLIAM GLOVER, recently elected president of the Chamber of Shipping, is a well-known figure in the shipping world. Educated in Germany and at University College School, London, he has been long connected with shipping, and is a partner in Glover Bros., shipowners and ship insurance brokers of London.

During the World War he served in the Ministry of Shipping under Sir Joseph Maclay, being director of the ship management branch. He was also a member of the advisory committee to the transport department under the Admiralty in 1915 and 1916. For his services he was created a knight in 1918 and a baronet in 1920. He also received the Order of the Crown from the Belgian Government. Last year he was vice-president of the Chamber of Shipping.

as hog prices, with packers active sellers and hedging purchases of lard in the pit. Efforts to stimulate cash trade by advancing hog prices proved futile, and hogs later lost most of the recent advance, with products in new low ground.

For the week wheat was 2½¢ to 4½¢ lower, corn 4½¢ to 4½¢ down; oats ¼¢ to 1¢ off, and rye, 1½¢ to 2¢ off.

**MONEY MARKET.**

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans	5%	5%
Renewal rate	5%	5%
Outside com'l paper	5%	5%
Near money	5%	5%
Customer's funds	5%	5%
Indiv. cus. col. fns	5%	5%

**Clearing House Figures.**

	New York	Chicago
Exchanges	\$68,000,000	\$37,000,000
Year ago today	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Year ago today	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Year ago today	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$3,099,085	\$5,000,000

**Acceptance Market.**

	Spot	30 days	60 days	90 days
Prime Eastern delivery	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Prime Eastern delivery	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Prime Eastern delivery	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Prime Eastern delivery	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%

**Leading Central Bank Rates.**

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4½%	4½%
New York	4½%	4½%
Philadelphia	4½%	4½%
San Francisco	4½%	4½%
London	4½%	4½%
Paris	4½%	4½%
Brussels	4½%	4½%
Amsterdam	4½%	4½%
Antwerp	4½%	4½%
Madrid	4½%	4½%
Berlin	4½%	4½%
Stockholm	4½%	4½%
Helsinki	4½%	4½%
Oslo	4½%	4½%
Copenhagen	4½%	4½%
Stockholm	4½%	4½%
Warsaw	4½%	4½%

**Foreign Exchange Rates.**

	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	\$4.57 1/2	\$4.57 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Cables	\$4.57 1/2	\$4.57 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
French francs	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Belgian francs	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Swiss francs	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Life	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Mark	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Holland	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Sweden	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Norway	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Denmark	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Spain	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Portugal	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Greece	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Austria	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Argentina	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Brazil	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Poland	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Hungary	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Finland	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Czechoslovakia	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Rumania	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Shanghai (tial)	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Hong Kong	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Yokohama	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Manila	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Guaymas	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Chile	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193
Peru	0.051 1/2	0.051 1/2	0.193

\*Cents a thousand.

**Corn Liquidation Heavy**

Liquidation in corn last week was heavy in general, forcing prices to the lowest levels in some time, with no special demand appearing to offset the selling. Old crop conditions are bullish, but corn has been left in a class by itself, while other commodities have been declining. Moreover, the hog price has gone much below the usual parity with corn, and the new crop outlook is favorable. Bulls began to let go early in the week, and the selling volume increased fairly steadily.

Corn receipts have increased moderately, but are still smaller than a year ago by a wide margin. The west and southwest report somewhat larger country sales.

Oats and rye have also suffered from liquidation. The shipping demand for both these grains has been slow, especially for export, regardless of low prices.

Provisions have been lower as well

STEEL INDUSTRY  
HORIZON SEEMS  
TO BE ROSEATEUnchanged Prices for Many  
Weeks Sign of Steadiness—  
Iron Rather Weak

NEW YORK, July 2 (Special)—For eight weeks there have been no changes in the specialized levels of finished steel prices. This speaks well for the steadiness of the industry.

No serious troubles are in sight, and the path of the steel makers appears smooth for many months to come. Labor is scarce but not seriously so. New orders are not spectacular, but the backlog on the books will insure good operations for the rest of this year if not another order is received.

As a matter of fact orders in June were greater than those in May, although normally buying tapers off as summer approaches. The talk of another wage advance has ceased. There are no embargoes on the railroads to delay shipments.

Steel makers will not admit any hint of depression in the steel industry, and that industry is often called the barometer of business in general.

The only class who show disappointment is the merchant pig iron producers—the ones who make pig iron only to sell and not to convert into finished steel themselves.

The majority of iron consumers expect prices to get down to \$25 a ton in the east in the next few months, a recession of about \$3 a ton from present levels, hence they are not inclined to cover on their requirements now.

**Iron Tends Downward**

Iron prices receded further in some districts last week. At Chicago a drop of \$1 a ton has brought the base price to \$20; one or two furnaces in eastern Pennsylvania have reduced prices 50 cents to \$1 a ton to \$28 to \$28.50; the same amount of reduction has been made in the Pittsburgh district, where basic and No. 2 foundry iron now sell at \$27 and Bessemer iron at \$28.

A queer situation has developed in the Birmingham district. Whereas one furnace cut \$2 a ton to \$25, furnace about 10 days ago, all other furnaces have refused to come down from the \$27 level.

Usually a decided cut by one furnace is followed by others in that district. Birmingham furnaces are so well sold up that they are in a very independent position.

Prices at Buffalo are more or less of an enigma. Openly furnaces quote \$28 to \$29, but some buyers report that they have been offered iron at \$27 quietly.

**Consumers Loaded Up**

All these price movements show the weakness of pig iron. Overproduction looms up, and consumers evidently bought more heavily than had been reckoned early in the spring.

The best reports come from Chicago, where the \$1 cut has brought out several inquiries of 1000 tons or more.

Buying by the railroads showed considerable revival last week. The Illinois Central road put out an inquiry for 60,000 tons of rails and the Pere Marquette is seeking 50,000 tons.

Three railroads have been interested in large tonnages of miscellaneous steel items for car repair work, the New York Central wanting more than 10,000 tons, the "Big Four" 2000 tons and the Pennsylvania having bought 5000 tons.

The Erie has just placed orders for the repairing of several hundred cars. There has also been considerable demand for track accessories, small in individual order, but large in aggregate.

Japan has been buying tin plate and rails on a large scale.

**Copper and Tin Easier**

The story of the nonferrous metals during the week is one of price declines. After having reduced lead \$5 a ton the week before, the American Smelting & Refining Company made a reduction of \$3 a ton last week, the new quotation being 6.85 cents a pound.

Copper receded about ¼ cent a pound during the week, the metal becoming abundant at 14½ cents a pound from dealers although producers were uniformly holding out for 15 cents. Imports of copper have been increasing more greatly in proportion than have exports because of the wide development of the Chile Copper Company.

Zinc has resisted further declines and the market recovered \$1 a ton. Conditions are reversed from a month ago in that premiums must be paid for future delivery instead of for prompt.

August-September zinc sells at 5.85 cents a pound. East St. Louis, and prompt at 5.75 cents. There is an overproduction in this country at present, but each producer waits for the other to take the first step in curtailing.

Tin has reached the lowest price levels since January, closing the week at 39 cents a pound. Statistics as to world's visible supply as issued the first of July are expected to be very unfavorable, showing a large increase. This expectancy has depressed the tin market.

**LACK OF DEMAND**

**CAUSES SAGGING**

**TREND IN WHEAT**

CHICAGO, July 2.—Influenced largely by the absence of any important demand, wheat averaged lower in price today, during the early dealings.

The opening here, which ranged from ¼ cent to ½ cent higher, September \$1.03½ to \$1.03½, and December, \$1.06½ to \$1.07, was followed by a setback to well below Saturday's finish, and then somewhat rally.

Corn and oats sagged with wheat after opening at ¼¢ off to ¼¢ advance. September 75½ to 76¢. The corn market underwent a general sag.

Oats opened unchanged to ¼¢ higher, September 36½¢, and later showed a slight decline all around.

Provisions were lower in response to a setback in hog values.

Changeless Security  
and a 7% Yield

The mid-year investor who wants to get back to the simple fundamentals—proven security first, then as liberal a yield as can be obtained—can hardly do better than consider the merits of First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds.

The underlying security consists of a single piece of improved, income-earning city real estate—a unit large enough to afford stability, small enough to be easily managed and supervised.

The bonds themselves are not subject to daily market fluctuations. They are a pure investment, with speculative features eliminated.

The yield is somewhat higher than can usually be had on securities affording an equal degree of safety.

A great many people at this season are including Miller First Mortgage Bonds among their investment holdings for the reasons outlined above. To anyone who is interested in a safe investment paying up to 7%, we will gladly send descriptions of our latest issues. Call, write or telephone for circulars.

## G. L. MILLER &amp; COMPANY

Incorporated

917 Carbide and Carbon Building  
Philadelphia St. Louis Pittsburgh30 East 42nd Street, New York  
Atlanta Memphis KnoxvilleBoston Representative  
WALTER GREGORY & CO.  
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass. Telephone 7577 CongressJONES & BAKER  
CREDITORS MAY  
GET HUGE SUM

NEW YORK, July 2.—Creditors of Jones & Baker, bankrupt curb market brokers, says today's Journal of Commerce, are going to get what is believed to be the biggest composition offer on record in a stock brokerage case.

Robert Forsythe Little, attorney for Receiver Alfred Cox Jr., expects printed copies of the proposed settlement will be ready for delivery today. The paper continues:

"Such action is contingent on the completion of the printing. If the letters containing the offer are not ready for mailing today, formal announcement of the plan will be withheld until tomorrow."

"Declining to discuss the plan, Mr. Little said it will speak for itself, and that the sum offered creditors is surprisingly high. From the beginning of the receivership, friends of the firm have insisted that it would be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar."

"If the plan proves acceptable, Jones & Baker may avoid being adjudged bankrupts and might not have to undergo an examination before a referee in bankruptcy."

"The hearing asked for by a group of creditors nearly a month ago was indefinitely postponed to await an accounting and now it may not be held at all. This matter is for the majority of creditors to decide."

JUNE DOLLAR ABOUT  
EQUALS JANUARY IN  
PURCHASING POWER

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, in his weekly index number service, shows the average movement, from week to week, first, of the whole sale, prices of 209 representative commodities and, second, of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the prewar year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds prewar prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., a dollar was worth 40.5 prewar cents.)

May 1920 (peak of prices) 147.05  
January 1922 (low) 138.72

January, average 167.63  
February, average 162.61  
March, average 166.02  
First quarter average 161.82  
April, average 167.89  
May average 162.61  
June, week ended June 29 155.15  
June average 158.63  
Second quarter average 165.61

(Copyright, Irving Fisher, 1922)

FORECAST OF  
COTTON CROP  
11,412,000 BALES

WASHINGTON, July 2.—This year's cotton crop was forecast at 11,412,000 bales today by the Department of Agriculture.

The forecast was based on the condition of the crop on June 25, which was 69.9 per cent of normal, and on the preliminary estimate of the area under cultivation at that time, which was 38,297,000 acres, or 12.6 per cent more than last year's area on that date.

In making its forecast today, the Department of Agriculture pointed out that the final output may be larger or smaller, depending on whether conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than the average. Production last year was 9,761,817 bales, two years ago 7,953,641, three years ago 13,479,603 and four years ago 11,429,763 bales.

The condition of the crop on May 25 this year was 71 per cent of normal and on June 25 last year 71.2 per cent, while the 10-year average June 25 condition is 71.2 per cent of a normal.

8% Cumulative  
Participating  
Preferred Stock

The Company is one of the largest Independent Manufacturers of starch products in the country, with well equipped plant, wide and well established market, and a record of profitable operation since its establishment in 1898.

Assets of the company are more than three times preferred stock issue. Average net earnings during the past six years have been over one and a half times dividend requirements.

The history of the company and its prospects make this a conservative investment.

Write for detailed descriptive circular.

LAWTON C. BONNEY, Pres.  
The Chicago Starch Co.  
2710 South Throop St.  
CHICAGO







NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

Table with 10 columns: Sale, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Rows include various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1923

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

Table with 10 columns: Sale, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Rows include various stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

Standard Oil Company (California)

Serial 5% Gold Notes Due August 1, 1925-1932

Table with 4 columns: Maturity, Interest, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932. Rows include various interest rates.

Dillon, Read & Co.

Boston

A Strong Bond which Yields 6 1/2%

The 6% Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Bonds of the EDWARD G. BUDD MANUFACTURING CO. selling at 95 and interest yield over 6 1/2%.

The Company is the world's largest all-steel automobile body manufacturer. Its management is efficient; its financial condition sound; and its earning power strong. In the first four months of 1923, alone, the earnings on an annual basis would be equivalent to over 45% of the total face value of its debt.

The convertible privilege is another attractive feature. It is fully described in a circular which we will gladly send you.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

New York 44, State Street, Boston Chicago 80 Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3

SIR GUY GRANET

NOW MEMBER OF LEE, HIGGINSON

Sir Guy Granet, who became a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., on July 1, is a senior member of their London house, Higginson & Co. Before turning his attention to finance Sir Guy was general manager of the Midland Railway Company, which he completely reorganized, especially as regards general management.

EASTMAN KODAK BONUS PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—The Eastman Kodak Company will give approximately \$1,700,000 to its employees today under the wage dividend plan. Fifteen thousand employees will benefit. All parts of the world's largest photographic company will benefit.

NEW HAVEN OFF ON ANTI-CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE REPORT

NEW HAVEN, July 2.—Publication of the joint New England railroad committee's report opposing the consolidation of the New England roads into outside trunk systems and co-operating "rehabilitator" by co-operating as the only way to avoid the lowest price this year.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS INCREASES

NEW YORK, July 2.—During the three months ended June 30, 184 railroads, public utilities and industrial corporations declared extra dividends, increased their regular rate, distributed stock dividends or made back payment on account of dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS

Table with 10 columns: Sale, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Rows include various stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

CINCINNATI STOCKS

Table with 10 columns: Sale, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Rows include various stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

DENVER STOCKS

Table with 10 columns: Sale, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Rows include various stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

LOS ANGELES STOCKS

Table with 10 columns: Sale, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Rows include various stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

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Table with 10 columns: Sale, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Rows include various stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Table with 10 columns: Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Rows include various public utilities like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

COTTON STOCKS

Table with 10 columns: Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Rows include various cotton stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.

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Table with 4 columns: Railway, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920. Rows include various railways like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, and Am. Cotton.



## EDUCATIONAL

## Autoeducation vs. Class Instruction

By A. H. MISTRESS  
London, England  
Special Correspondence

TEN or twelve years ago it was usual to recognize the proximity of a national or board school by such a chorus as "Bombay and Bombay Island," repeated over and over by Standard V, or "a-b-a-b" or "twice one are two" by the infants. Whether the embodied truths sank into the young minds or not, the rhythm and the words must certainly have echoed in their heads.

If one could step backward for 30, or even for 20 years, and enter an infant school in London, or any big town, one would find a large room with little children seated in groups of 50 or so on long benches, leaning over long desks, reading or writing or knitting or sewing. At one end of the room one would see the "gallery"—a series of six or seven or more benches, rising in tiers one behind the other almost up to the ceiling. On this gallery rows of small people, sometimes as many as 90, were packed in order to receive a "gallery lesson." This was sometimes singing, or Scripture, or poetry, during which the children had to sit erect, each hand clasping an elbow behind the back. Sometimes it was an object lesson, in which all the 90 pairs of eyes must be directed toward a picture, perhaps of a lion or an elephant, or toward a small object, such as a piece of bread or leather. Of these objects they were expected to discover the qualities and voice them in some such chorus as "bread is porous," or "the lion has a mane."

In the school just above the infant department things were no better. One can scarcely wonder that when children left school, books were cheerfully left behind, or that most of these ex-pupils seemed quite unable to read or think connectedly, their chosen literature consisting of the crudest illustrated comic papers.

Yet the friends of childhood through the ages have always been trying to find a better and more natural way of education.

In some schools in the last century were boxes of colored cardboard strips, some straight and some curved, which little children were helped to put together in the shapes of the letters of the alphabet. There were also little tea-sets and dinner-sets with which children practiced laying the table for meals.

Frederick Froebel writes about 1840 that "the means by which the child gains his first ideas of his own nature and life and the nature and life of the cosmos are his play and play-things." He charges the mother to play with her child, bearing in mind that "one must not go on in opposition to the wish of the child; but always follow his requirements and needs, and his own expressions of life and activity." He devised a series of play-materials and games to be used by a child in his own education. To his students he writes concerning play with educative toys, "Let us first of all hasten to place ourselves together in the children's play corner, and there seek to discover what attracts the child, or rather in what direction he himself turns his attention, what he would like to do, and what he needs for the purpose. Let us take our place there as quietly and unnoticed as possible."

Yet, in the most enlightened cities in the world teachers continued for many years to give gallery lessons to babies of 3 and 4 and 5.

The followers of Froebel in their zeal to improve matters urged the use of his play materials and games in schools, but they often used them too mechanically and in such a way as to defeat Froebel's purpose of free self-education. Indeed we find half an hour's "kindergarten work" sandwiched in between gallery lessons on the time-tables of many infant schools of that day.

Progress in the Twentieth Century

With the advent of the twentieth century there became manifest a tendency to apply in a more understanding way the teaching of such reformers as Froebel. More and more freedom was allowed to the pupils in schools to work along the lines of their own interests, and to develop in their own way.

The infant school of today has substituted for the gallery and the benches and desks of other days the little tables and chairs which have for years been in use in kindergartens, and the floor rugs upon which the little children may sit or lie and play with toys suitable to their interests.

The babies of the nursery school have now their sand pile and building blocks—their dolls and carts and engines, their balls and picture books and puzzles. The children who are a little older find, in their appointed places, educative toys and materials of various kinds, some of which are adapted to the discovery and use of number and shape, some for the learning of reading and writing, some to

stimulate inquiry and mental activity along other lines.

The children are no longer penned in one place, or compelled to keep one position; but they can move freely about the room. It is very unusual for them to misuse this freedom, for a child loves to get on with his job, when it is a job that is suited to his comprehension. There is now a cheerful buzz of children's voices instead of that unnatural silence in which the teacher's voice alone was heard. When the appointed times come round for singing or marching or dancing or any other relaxation, the children themselves carry away the light tables and chairs, and plenty of floor space becomes at once available. Recreation over, it is the children who rearrange the tables, take out their work and begin.

Education of the child by his own efforts, stimulated by his own initiative, has for many years been the ideal of the best educators; but it is only in recent times that individual employment has been used in large schools as a means of attaining this ideal.

The Dalton Plan, which originated in America, is an application of individual employment to the education of older children. It has not yet received universal approval from the boys and girls themselves—but this is due largely to the proverbial conservatism of the older school children and because it implies a certain responsibility. When the younger generation reaches the secondary school it will take to the Dalton or some similar plan as a matter of course, proud to be an individual stone contributing to the fabric of the school.

small a sum as it now sounds. How should this expense be met?

"My grandmother," said Miss Beach, continuing the story, "made and sold cheeses. Each large cheese she sold for \$25, so that three cheeses were enough to pay for the first year's tuition. When the \$75 which they brought were carefully set aside, our minister, the Rev. G. A. Calhoun, the officially recognized intermediary in all such matters, wrote to Miss Lyon, requesting the admission of my aunt and her friend, the daughter of a neighbor, to the seminary. The advanced views of our minister on the subject of the higher education for women, I might say, and the aid he lent them in acquiring it, brought him into disfavor with some of his flock."

"There was great excitement in the household when he received the reply, and the letter written by Mary Lyon's own handwriting was dispatched post haste to my Aunt Elizabeth, who was teaching in Hartford. It was written on a large piece of paper, folded and sealed, and it cost 10 cents to send it. As a paper was evidently scarce in those days some member of my aunt's family used some of the space on the back of the letter to write a note to my aunt. This note, besides mentioning the arrival of the letter thus forwarded, discussed of various family matters, ailments, and the like, and was so hastily written that no signature was affixed. Probably because of the uncertainty of the mails, the family dispatched the letter to my aunt by special messenger."

Daughters and Sisters—All Go

Not only did Miss Mary Talcott enter Mount Holyoke, but also her three daughters after her. Her younger sister, Maria, was a member of the class of '58. She afterward became Mrs. John W. Beach and the mother of two more Mount Holyoke students, one of whom is Miss Emily Kellogg Beach, the donor of the famous letter.

Miss Elizabeth Talcott, Miss Beach's aunt, kept the letter until she passed away, about 70 years after it was written. It was found among many treasured possessions, letters full of the keen enthusiasms of those early days, when the advantages of higher education were being opened to women.

At one moment its fate hung in the balance. When going through her aunt's papers, Miss Beach discarded a great many and threw them into a blazing fire. She was just about to throw away an old letter which she had discovered, when some impulse prompted her to examine it more closely. On doing so, she found it to be one of the few letters written by Mary Lyon which still exist. To her it was doubly valuable, on account of its associations with her family and with her college, as well as on account of its rarity. She kept it, and had it framed. This year, at the thirtieth reunion of her class, she presented it to the college, thus adding a tangible remembrance of her honored past.

Teachers in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (Special Correspondence)—The time which the secondary school teachers allowed to the Ministry of Education to increase their salaries has elapsed and the Government has done nothing with their petition. For this reason over 1000 teachers have resigned. There was a meeting of parents of pupils, who approved also of the action of the teachers. The professors of the philosophic faculty of Belgrade University, which supplies the teachers for the secondary schools, also held a conference and unanimously agreed that the material position of secondary teachers was unbearable. They decided to send three professors of the university to the Minister of Education, to beg him to consider favorably the demands of the secondary teachers. At the conference the professors gave subscriptions, very large in proportion to their means, for the help of their younger comrades.

Where a Difference Arises

So far, educators generally agree; but just at this point a difference in opinion arises. Some professors in Columbia and Chicago universities

take the stand that all school work should be based on the present needs of the child. Others, equally competent to judge, say that the school must fit the child for the needs of adult life, therefore, he must deal with adult needs now. Advocates of each side have arguments to support their conviction. Both have doubtless helped the cause of education by focusing attention upon the child rather than upon the book or the teacher.

The last report of the National Society for the Study of Education contains an interesting summary by Prof. Frank M. McMurry of Teachers' College, Columbia University. He calls attention to the fact that, in spite of different opinions, the leaders agree upon three points—a common abandonment of encyclopedic education, an acceptance of the problem as the unit of organization of subject-matter, and a demand that a study include practice as well as theory.

There will probably be no violent upheaval in our schools; play will not supersede work; predigested intellectual food will not be served; but it is believed that both the matter taught and the method will be better adapted to the civic, vocational, and cultural needs of citizens in our democracy. All agree that we must train good citizens. According to one of our leaders, that means, "People who have learned to live together."

Year's Work in One Term

One of the fine things about summer study, particularly among pupils of high-school age, lies in the fact that there is almost invariably a seriousness of purpose evident. Students go to school in the summer because they see values of profit to themselves by so doing. In the school with which the writer is connected, there has never been a case of discipline to handle. Would that this could be said of the high school classes during the regular school year. This operates to the advantage of all concerned, for in a class where disciplinary problems do not enter all of the members of the class profit. One student out of order

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A Letter From Mary Lyon, a Tuition at the Price of Three Cheeses

South Hadley, Mass. Special Correspondence

COLLEGE commencements have revived memories of the past, historical details of the early days of famous institutions, those rare reminiscences which enliven the recollections of returning alumni, those "don't-you-remember" which precede the remarks of graduating seniors who already look back on the last four years as upon a well-nigh prehistoric period.

But perhaps no college commencement has roused to light a remembrance of the past more precious, or more pregnant with historical riches, than has the gift of an alumna of Mount Holyoke College, a relic of the days when a year's tuition at college cost three cheeses.

The gift is a letter, dated 1842, and written in the clear, decisive hand of Mary Lyon, founder of the college. Miss Emily Kellogg Beach of New Haven, Conn., a graduate of the class of 1893, is the donor, and the letter was written in behalf of her aunt, Miss Mary Talcott, granting permission to her and her friend to enter the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Here is the text:

South Hadley, Oct. 31, 1842.

Mr. Calhoun.

Sir—Your letter to Rev. Condit has been received. You may depend upon having places reserved for the two young ladies for whom you apply. I hope they will carefully review their preparatory studies, and come well prepared for admission. If anything should prevent their coming, please let us know it early.

Respectfully yours, Mary Lyon.

In its brevity, in the consciousness of its tone, the letter is typical of a more

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## Three Great Topographical Artists

By PROF. DR. HANS W. SINGER

Portraits have always had an especial interest for the human race, and it is not strange that the fine arts should have busied themselves with portraits from the very earliest times. But we do not only like to know how particular men and women looked; we are hardly less interested in the appearances of famous cities—and thus portraits of these likewise belong to the earliest subjects handled by artists. Especially in black and white, which lends itself more easily than oil painting to description and detailing facts, topographical art has been a distinct branch of pencil-practice for centuries. Now cities are made up of houses, and one would think there is nothing more matter-of-fact, nothing less ambiguous, than stone and the buildings constructed thereof. A face changes constantly; naturally a sees and paints it differently from B. But it surprises one to see how different views of the same buildings or of the same city appear when done by various hands. It is quite clear that the eyes of the fifteenth century saw things differently from one of the twentieth. To begin with, the mind was not so intent upon the eye's seeing so much as it is nowadays. The human race has developed on the same lines as each single individual. If you place a young child before a bit of nature, it likewise will not take in as much detail as a grown-up will.

## A Modern Development

One of the earliest picture books for the family table is Schedel's "World's Chronicle," published at Nuremberg in 1493. Among its more than 2000 woodcuts there are about 90 small and 30 large double-page views of towns. Of the 90 small pictures, one appears on page 35 labeled "Paris," and again on page 51 labeled "Tarris." In fact, 17 different blocks only have to suffice for all the 90 cities, some of them appearing with no less than seven different labels. Now, today, if you were to show the inhabitant of the meanest village your work he would not swallow it as a view of his native place unless it tallied with nature in every slightest detail. The buyers of Schedel's folio must have belonged to the wealthiest and most educated class of their time, for it was a costly "edition de luxe," and if they reflected for a moment they, of course, must have known that Paris and Tarris do not look alike. But they seem not to have reflected. At any rate they did not stick at the lack of truth to nature. What they wanted was a good picture. If it—along with the type and the rest of the make-up—helped to beautify the page, they were satisfied, even if it was not a true one.

As time progressed, however, no branch of art made more of a point of verisimilitude to nature than topographical art. During the first quarter of the sixteenth century Dürer drew the view of a town at the bottom of his "Nemesis" plate which nobody who has been there has any difficulty in recognizing as Klausen, in the Tyrol. The principal features as one sees them today are the same as Dürer drew them. Yet his picture distances, by far, any photograph of the place; the characteristic, gloomy severity of the landscape—the small town is situated in a narrow ravine—much more finely than any photograph can convey it.

## Piranesi, Canaletto, Meryon

There are any number of minor topographical artists from the earliest days down to the time when photography supplanted them, but there are also some of first importance. Among these Giovanni Battista Piranesi, Bernardo Bellotto, called Canaletto, and Charles Meryon head the list. Piranesi's work is restricted to Rome. He was born at Venice, but all his life and art is so bound up with the "eternal city" that people lost sight of where he came from and called him Piranesi the Roman. Our knowledge of this capital, as it was round about 1750, is due to him. Passionate in all his doings, he ennobled what was already noble, aggrandized what was already grand. His pictures of Rome are full of dramatic incident and were executed in the phantastic spirit of those wonders of imaginative power, the "Carceri" or "Prisons," a set of monumental, fanciful buildings, huger than any ever erected in reality, more stupendous, and yet not unbelievable.

Canaletto, also a Venetian by birth, and living about the same time, was in many ways Piranesi's antipode. Canaletto is not dramatic but serene. A quiet, hazy, diffused light pervades all his pictures. He loves to go into detail and his respect for fact is unbounded. No doubt he is the most faithful chronicler among all great topographical artists and never feels as if he need go nature one better. The proof of his genius lies in the keen sense he has for the picturesque and for what is worth preserving in the shape of a picture.

Canaletto worked in Venice, London, and most of all in Dresden and Warsaw. At the court of the Saxon-Polish King, his paintings of Dresden form a wonderful iconography of this beautiful town. Almost all of them he himself repeated in large, well-executed etchings, which display the same fine, clear qualities as his work in oils. Among his best views are those of the famous old bridge, which was unequal and unsymmetrical, stretching across the river, like some antediluvian monster with enormous head, ready at any moment to lash his tail—bridge with a character not correct and accurate and soulless, like the modern structure which replaced it in 1911. Then, the Zwinger court, that noble arcade built around the campus as a gallery for the finely accoutred onlookers—on which the royal jousts and sham tournaments took place—the arcades have been closed with windows and the whole is now used for museum purposes; again, the ruins of the tower topping the Church of the Holy Cross, destroyed by Frederick the Great's can-

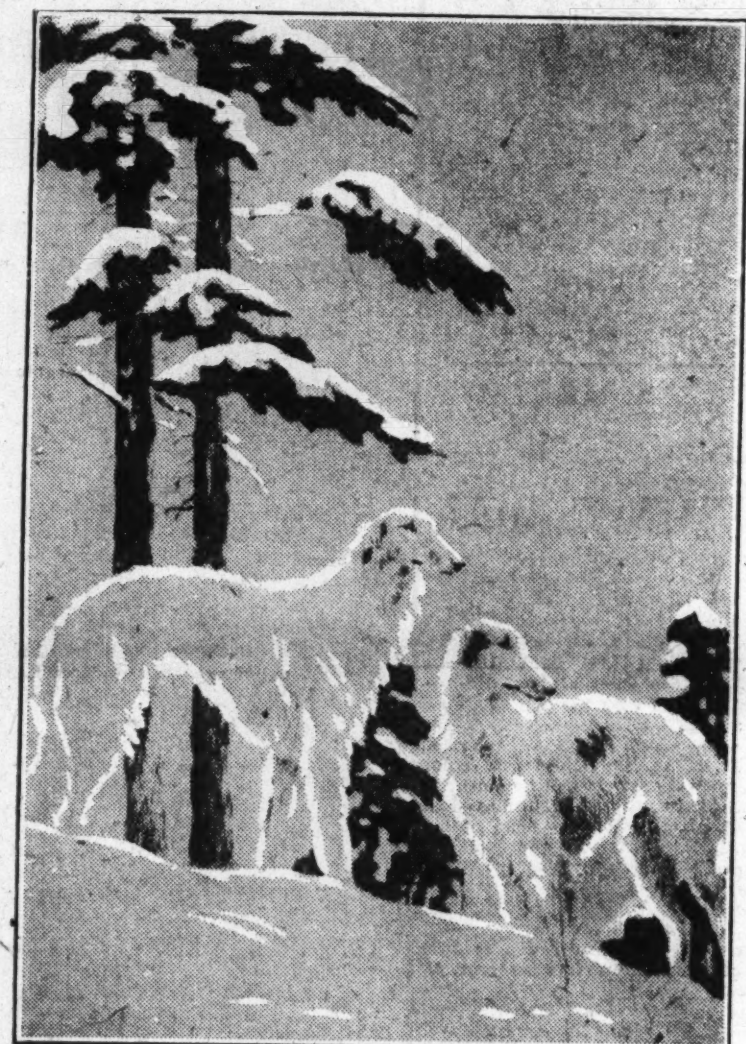
non balls. Canaletto's view of a corner of Our Lady's Church with the adjacent street, shows how little time has been able to change the appearance of even so lively a town as Dresden. Except the buildings to the extreme right, the modern paving and the modern traffic, this corner of the city looks today exactly as it did in the year 1751, when Canaletto painted it.

Photography has abolished the minor, topographical artist. But among really fine painters and especially etchers, view of cities have lost none of their interest as a subject. Meryon was almost exclusively a topographical etcher. If Piranesi was beset by Rome and its grandeur, Meryon was engrossed by Paris. He immortalized the state of the city, as it was before Baron Haussmann changed it at the command of Napoleon III. Old nooks and streets were pulled down to make room for broad boulevards, and these paved with solid paving like asphalt, so that the Parisian mob no longer be able to find material for the building of barricades in times of riot. To Meryon the old places were fraught with drama and weird beauty. He introduced human tragedies into some of his Parisian views and peopled others with queer creations of fancy. In spite of this, they belong to the greatest masterpieces of art, and if connoisseurs were called upon to vote for some one single view as the best of all ever produced, I have no doubt that Meryon's "Abside de Notre Dame"

would receive a great majority of the votes.

In our own day America has produced in Joseph Pennell a topographical artist of such excellence that I am convinced posterity will not hesitate to rank him as the full equal of the three named above. London and New York have been his two principal sketching grounds; but he has worked in Spain, Germany, Italy, Holland, France—in fact, nearly all over the world. His faculty for seeing and catching picturesque and beauty in places which hundreds and thousands have passed by without seeing anything at all in them is supreme. If there is anything more wonderful still, it is his gift of finding at a glance the point of view from which the building, or the street, or the town, which he is about to depict, presents itself most favorably.

The fertility of his imagination, embodied in his line, is astounding. He will sit down before apparently so thankless a task, as your skyscraper with its hundred windows, each monotonously alike as one egg is to another, and reproduce each one with some fresh creative formula. Not any two of his drawings of windows are done with exactly the same set of lines, but all of them have the like unsurpassable power of suggestiveness. He has not, indeed, achieved the astounding marvel of creating a new hitherto unknown style. But taken simply as a topographical etcher, I would—though he himself probably would condemn me for doing so—place him even above Whistler.



Courtesy of Casson Gallery, Boston

"A Winter Idyl," From Etching by Marguerite Kirmse  
Miss Kirmse's Etchings Have Attracted Increasing Attention at This Year's American Exhibitions. They Are at Once Intimate and Decorative

## One View of Prize-Winning

GLORIFICATION of the prize-winner has been rather to the fore in art news of late. We have had pictures of the agitated candidate wandering on forbidden grass in the last anxious moments of waiting, falling into the clutches of the police, and falling out of them just in time to carry off the laurel wreath in the form of a comfortable income of \$1200 for five years; and, again, pictures of the modest candidate with whom the study of art was the merest chance, and who therefore feels that his winning of the almost equally comfortable income of \$1000 for three years must also be a chance on the part of the jury of award; and pictures in less glowing colors of other triumphs expressed likewise in financial terms, but on a smaller scale.

Now, all this is very gratifying and the winners are to be congratulated for winning—if races for honors must be held—and good wishes go with them for further success in the School of Paris, or the American Academy at Rome, or wherever the candidates of the prize decree that studies shall be continued. To win is always pleasant, and no doubt it sends the young student off with a stimulating certainty of still greater conquests to come.

But, if it is pleasant, I am not so sure that it is always helpful. It would be interesting if someone of a statistical turn of mind would gather together all the facts and figures connected with the distribution of these money prizes in American art schools during the many years since benevolent Americans took to bestowing or bequeathing money for the purpose.

It is amazing how many prizes of the kind there are in America. But it might be more amazing if the statistical person were to present us with a statement of results. For the real question of interest is, what has become of the prizes, of what value have they been to American art and artists? Theoretically they provide an admirable opportunity to the young man and the young woman of promise, making their path easy, lightening the problem of ways and means, opening the gates to all Paris and Rome and the other chosen art centers of Europe to give.

American professors of art may be sure, and indeed are sure enough to say aloud that in the American art schools the American student can now receive as thorough a training as in any school in Europe, but it is none the less true that Europe offers certain advantages not to be obtained as yet in America. Therefore, to be privileged to prolong one's studies in them would seem as near a perfect apprenticeship as the art student can have now that he no longer gets it in the workshop where it should be got. But, curiously, even without statistics, one knows that practically the opportu-

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## A Japanese Painter of Paris

Paris, June 15

Special Correspondence  
ONE of the things in the art world which because of its individuality arrests the eye is a portrait by Tsugouharu Fougita of himself and his wife. Again in the Salon des Tuileries, one's attention is held by a figure study in the same painter and also by a little portrait of himself done on silk. Artists and laymen both seem fasci-

nated by his pictures, so that constantly a small group of admirers help to make his work conspicuous. In technique his paintings all seem to have the sensitiveness, the simplicity and the charm of the Japanese Primitives, also the color is that of exquisite old prints. His compositions, however, are not as pleasing as those of his ancestors, for, lacking the flow of line and rhythm, which is so characteristic of Japanese art, they depend wholly on spotting and balance.

Among the canvases of contemporary painters, noisy in their brilliant color, bold in technique, and often difficult to understand, these pictures, refined in color and drawing, seem very lovely and restful.

On entering his studio, we first saw a fairly large drawing of a model, on which Fougita had been working that day. He at once began to explain his method of procedure. First on paper he draws an outline. Then he transfers this to tracing paper and draws the figure more carefully, and faithfully suggests the modeling.

On an easel stood a large unfinished canvas of a portrait group of a French family—father and mother and two children. They were gathered informally about a table, on which was a profusion of toys, books and bowls. On the floor was a toy animal and the family pet, a little white dog. A modern French family, depicted in the manner of the early Japanese Primitives, was decidedly quaint in effect. The smallest detail was important to

## Art Notes

The first exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association of Gloucester, Mass., opens with a reception and private view July 1, 4 to 6 p. m. Twenty-two industrial art scholarships have just been awarded by the New York School Art League to the most gifted students in the city high schools. These young men and women are members of the graduating classes in 19 high schools and the winners of the scholarships are to enter upon their advanced work in the New York School of Fine and Applied Art and the art department of Pratt Institute in September. Each scholarship pays the fees of the student for a year of professional study in costume illustration, commercial design, textile design, interior decoration or a general art course.

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Photograph by J. Roseman, Paris

## Tsugouharu Fougita, From Self-Portrait

Fougita explained that only on a canvas thusly prepared could he obtain a firm line which would have no wavering and would be the same width throughout.

He talked a little about himself saying that he had studied at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts. About 11 years ago he came to Paris, but instead of entering an atelier, he worked independently, spending much time at the Louvre. He was pleased at being a member of the Salon des Automates and an Associate of the National Salon; but the membership in the Imperial Academy at Tokyo gave him more joy.

He then showed us a reproduction of a still-life, which he had exhibited 10 years ago in Tokyo and which was awarded the first prize in the Japanese Academy. A whole book full of notices cut from various Japanese publications and all on this one picture proved that his work is much admired in his own country.

Fougita was reticent in expressing his opinions on modern art, but he did say that it seemed to him that our painters of today drew their inspiration from each other. They did not have different messages to interpret in paint, but their work was an aggregation of ideas from other artists.

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As for himself he desired to paint much alone and to bring out only what is individually his own. Although expressing himself in the manner of the Japanese, he hopes there is some new note in his pictures.

He said he admires the Italian Primitives very much because they are akin to those of the Japanese, in that they are without light, without proportion and without construction. They are a conscientious rendering of a beautiful subject without sentiment. Then Fougita added that the early Italian school is enjoyed by the Japanese because the painting is not only beautiful, but careful and mindful of detail. His people are neat and regard completeness and finish as essential, so they do not understand the apparently hasty methods of western painters.

On taking leave of Fougita we felt we had met a painter who was true to his tradition and ideals. I. K.

Matthew Maris' Living Room  
Placed in Amsterdam Academy

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 28 (Special Correspondence)—In the State Academy for Liberal Arts at Amsterdam, a room has been set apart where the furniture and other belongings from Matthew Maris' living room in London have been placed, and will be open to the public on certain days of the week. These objects were presented by Mrs. E. van Wisselingh, widow of the art dealer who was also Maris' friend and helper. The many admirers of Matthew Maris will greatly appreciate the opportunity the museum will afford them of seeing the environment in which this famous artist lived in seclusion during a great part of his lifetime.

On the door leading to Matthew's room is written, "Matthews Maris, 17 August, 1839—22 August, 1917." The furniture in the room is of the heavy, good old-fashioned kind, and consists of a wooden four-post bed, a mahogany cabinet which, when opened, can be used as a washstand, some chairs, and other things, such as brass ornaments, candlesticks, curiosities, etc. On a couple of easels are drawings by the master's friends, and photographs by Braun after Claude Lorraine and Raphael.

Mrs. van Wisselingh's gift also contains the master's palette, his watercolor boxes, the particularly blunt pencils with which he made his increasingly sketchy pictures, and his oil-paint box. Inside the latter are fifty landscapes and figure studies, which, according to experts, must have been painted by the French artist Corot. It therefore seems probable that Matthew bought this box from Corot's estate.

Look up the Monitor of May 4th

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## Miss Jewett's Chemistry of Story Writing

"TODAY I am plunged into the depths of the rural districts, and this promised to be one of my dear country stories like the 'Only Son.' Good heavens! what a wonderful kind of chemistry it is that evolves all the details of a story and writes them presently in one flash of time! For two weeks I have been noticing a certain string of things and having hints of character, etc., and day before yesterday the plan of the story comes into my mind, and in half an hour I have put all the little words and ways into their places and can read it off to myself like print. Who does it for I grow more and more sure that I don't."

Thus wrote Sarah Orne Jewett from her quiet home in South Berwick, Me., on a certain Thursday in December, 1889. Her most delightful letters, which have been compared to Dean Swift's famous Journal to Stella for their lightness and delicacy of touch and for their rare command of the so-called "little language," contain many such references to the wonderful chemistry of story writing. Now we read, "I am bewitched with a story," and again, "I made up a first-rate story," or "One began to write itself this morning."

Those who know her story of "The Gray Man" will find a peculiar pleasure in her account of its genesis and beginning: "I am thinking and planning my stories over and over, and first of all seems to come the gray man. It was very funny; I had the solitary man whom I talked about at first, and then came the 'man who never smiled,' and I coqueted over these two estimable characters for some days, when suddenly without note or warning they turned a double somersault and one swallowed the other, and I found they were really one person! The Gray Man was masquerading a little, that was all, and by this time I have ever so many notes about him and I long to write him all down before I see you again."

Or perhaps equally interesting is this reference to the simpler beginning of her "Marsh Rosemary": "In the meantime I will simply state that the next story is called 'Marsh Rosemary,' and I made it up at dawn to the station in Wells this morning. It deals with real life. Somehow clear, dull old Wells is a first-rate place to do stories in. Do you remember how we drove up that long straight road across the marshes last summer? It was along there the 'Marsh Rosemary' grew."

Yet we must not infer that the wonderful chemistry did more than evolve Miss Jewett's clever stories. She struggled with the problems of composition even as many another, and at

times found it a tiresome task, though she loved it much. We read how with much "grumbling and groaning" she got two numbers of a serial ready for the printer, and how the stories often fell short of her early dreams of them.

This reference to "The Tory Lover" is typical: "The Tory Lover" got itself quite done at last, though almost every day I get hurried notes from the House with questions about last things. I grow very melancholy if I fail to thinking of the distance between my poor story and the first dreams of it, but I believe that I have done it just as well as I could. I was delighted the other day when Mrs. Agassiz said that she had been doubtful in the beginning, but had really liked each number better than the last, and I found that my people had made her a real pleasure in the end. One needs these things for cheer."

And again we read, "What a joyful time it is to be close to the end of a long piece of work, and sad, too—like coming into harbor at the end of a voyage. The more one has cared to put one's very best into a thing, the surer he is to think that it falls short of the sky he meant. But it is certain that everything is in such work that we have put in. The sense of failure that weighs the artist down is often nothing but a sense of fatigue. I always think that the trees look tired in autumn when their fruit has dropped, but I shall remember as long as I live the memory of a small seedling apple tree that stood by a wall in a high wild pasture at the White Hills, standing proudly over its first small crop of yellow apples all fallen into a little hollow of the soft turf below. I could look over its head, and it would have been a heart of stone that did not beat fast with sympathy. There was Success!—but up there against the sky the wistfulness of later crops was yet to come."

Surely there is inspiration and encouragement for all in the story of the tiny apple tree, just as in these words of advice to Mrs. R.: "But tell Mrs. R.—that the only way is to keep at work! If I were she I should read half a dozen really good and typical stories over and over! Maupassant's 'Fratello' for pathos and tragic directness; for one of Miss Thackeray's fairy stories—'Cinderella,' for instance, which I have always admired very much—old-fashioned romance put into modern terms, and Miss Wilkins' story about getting the squashes in one frosty night, and the cat's tail lost. I can't remember its name though the story is so clear and exquisite to my mind; and Daudet's 'La Chèvre de M. Seguin' and 'La Mule du Pape.' These are all typical and well proportioned in themselves and well managed, and I speak of them because they come readily to my mind, and give one clear ideas of a beautiful way of doing things. One must have one's own method; it is the personal contribution that makes true value in any form of art or work of any sort."

could write much about these things, but I do not believe that it is worth while to say anything, but keep at work! If something comes into a writer's or a painter's mind, the only thing is to try it, to see what one can do with it, and give it a chance to show if it has real value. Story-writing is always experimental. Just as a water-color sketch is, and that something which does itself is the vitality of it. I think we must know what good work is, before we can do good work of our own, and so I say, study work that the best judges have called good and see why it is good; whether it is, in the particular story, the reticence or the brevity of speech, the power of suggestion that is in it, or the absolute clearness and finality of revelation; whether it sets you thinking, or whether it makes you see a landscape with a live human figure living its life in the foreground."

Which brings us again to a sense of that wonderful chemistry at which she herself marveled. Here is the creed that made it possible: "In short, you must write to the human heart, the great consciousness that all humanly good to make up. Otherwise what might be strength in a writer is only crudeness, and what might be insight is only observation; sentiment falls to sentimentality—you can write about life but never write life itself. And to write and work on this level, we must live to the very end of it, recognize it and defer to it at every step. We must be ourselves, but we must be our best selves. If we have patience with cheapness and thinness, as Christians must, we must make-believe about it. To work in silence and with all one's heart, that is the writer's lot; he is the only artist who must be a solitary, and yet needs the widest outlook upon the world."

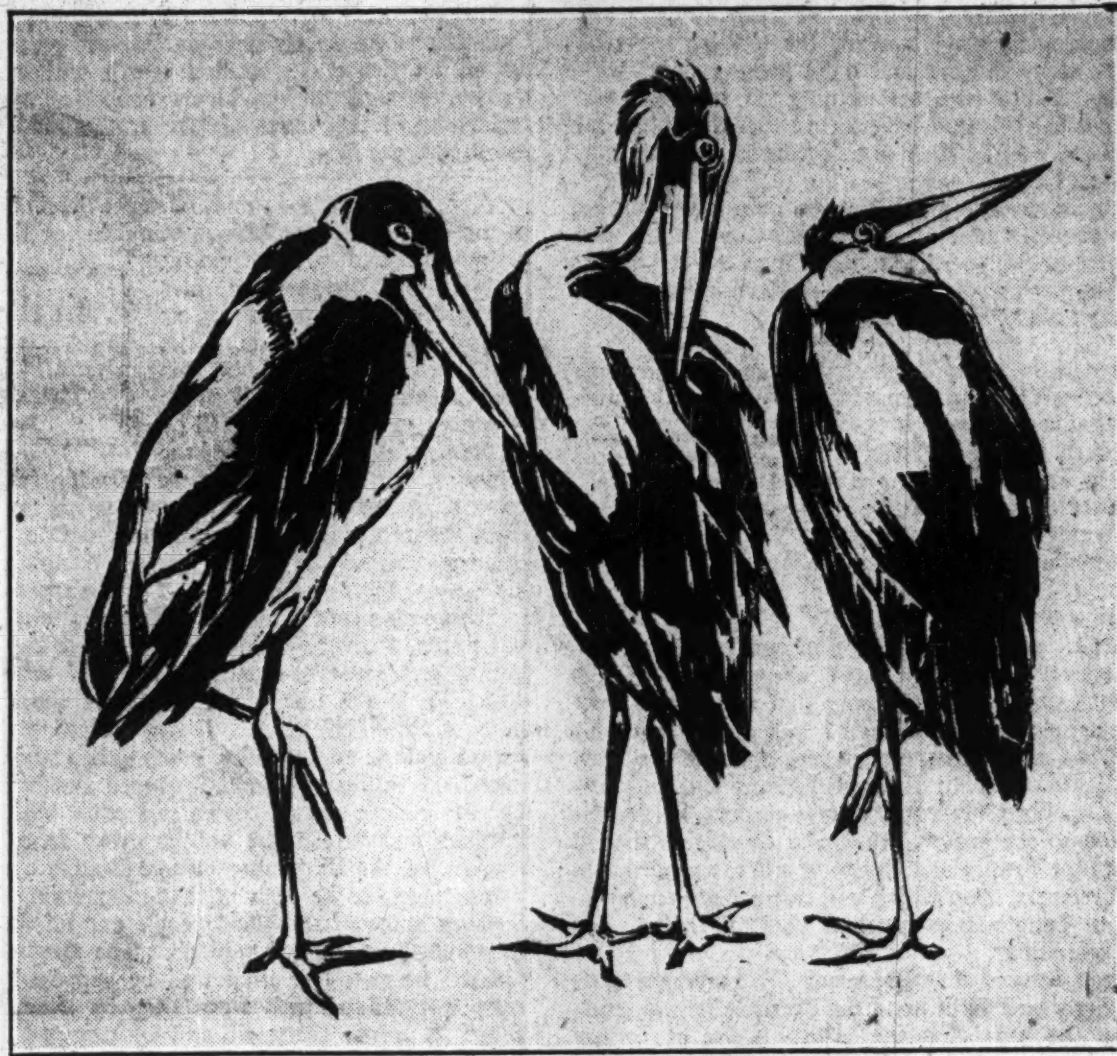
### Four Skies

The country was so flat along the Maryland shore that the sky seemed more of an enormous and magnificent dome than in the city or the mountains. It was gracefully bowed over rich horizons that seemed much higher than the land. Passing as in a depression along the white, dusty road, we paused to watch the colors play in the expanse of sky, for it was at that hour which marked the ebbing of day and the flooding in of night. But we noticed, for the first time, that the dome above seemed to consist of four distinct skies, of separate color, contour and design, and etched at horizon by land or sea.

These skies followed the cardinal points of the compass, and never seemed to merge at the center of the dome. The western sky first attracted us, as here the sun was setting—a red, round globe, shining through thick veils of amber, copper and mauve. There were violent, flaming colors fol-

lowing in the wake of the sun, which faded as its light spread further across the veils that covered it. Far above the horizon of the flat, sweeping country, the sun took its departure, not even touching the border of the sky and land, sinking at the crest of a dark mauve cloud which resembled a mountain.

How different was the northern sky at this hour! All blue and white and clear as turquoise and matrix. It curved over a rippling body of water. Its placid background bore long white



Marabou Storks. From a Woodcut by Paul Rytter

wisps—mare's tails, the mariners call them, and to sea-folk they are signs of high winds and rough waves; and indeed, the waves had begun to grow restless beneath this sky.

The southern sky presented a canopy of pearl gray, lighted by filmy pink clouds, which rested over the Virginia shore of the river, widening into the bay and were filled with sea water. Here the sky was etched by clusters of tall pines which from our position in the road seemed a narrow, dusty emerald ridge, above the wrinkled waters, and below the gray sky.

But the east! What mysterious majesty was rising in the eastern sky! What a trail was being made from east to west, as the fanfare and competing of violet colors in the west bade farewell to the sun. On one side the ebbing light followed that of the west, while the mystery of an Oriental splendor came softly into the eastern sky. The white-gold moon, a fragile scimitar above a brilliant star, was already beginning to shed narrow beams of light. In the east the sky was a warmer blue. Darkness grew deeper as the moon trailed the sun toward the center of the dome. But before the glory of the sun had waned in the west its light struck the eastern sky and water, reflecting the liquid azure of a sky that matched the soft blue waters, already splashed with silver from the moon.

For a moment both the northern and southern sky with all their individuality seemed neutral, while in the same instant the west and the east lived vividly, for the world moves from east to west with all its pageantry. Yet, as they travel, the twin never meet. Only in silence, the soft blue dreams of the eastern sky creep across the central track of the dome on the trail of fleeing day.

### A Forest Dance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor, in a shady woodland high above the valley. Where branches and brambles imprison the spring. Young northern pines on a moss-inlaid hillside. Spread their green skirts wide, and dance in a ring.

Swaying as the south wind ruffles through their needles. These slim forest children hold their heads high; They have grown so tall in the long-shadowed winter. They can see the golden sun at noon riding by.

Never wildly gay like the frail little birches. These are quiet children born of snowy weather. Yet they love the season of bird songs and fragrance. And here on this windy slope they all dance together.

In a charmed madrigal boughs lift and droop again. Melt into shadow, then catch the sun's gleams. Swinging to the music of the wind in their branches. And the little liquid comment of pebble-muted streams.

Helen Ives Gilchrist.

### Perfection

Perfection in art is, perhaps, more sudden sometimes than we think, but then the long preparation for it, that ungenial generation, that is what we ignore and forget.—Tennyson.

### Say That—

Kingcups flare beside the stream. That not glides now, but runs brawling; That wet roses are asteam; In the sun and will be falling; Say the chestnut sheds his bloom; Honey from straw hives oozes; There's a nightjar in the coombe; Venus nightly burns, and chooses Most to blaze above my room; That the laggard 'tis that loses. —Robert Nichols.

bend and creak beneath one's feet. The curtains in the red room have faded in the sun. The lones refuse their office.

Underneath the dining room window, the wall is striped with white scars, made there by the paws of our several dogs: "Leda! Paf! Fracasse! Will you get down!" And away went the dog as it had come—at a bound—and on each occasion there was a fresh scratch on the clear brown of the wall.

On the next story there stands upon

NO SPECIAL introduction is needed for these feathered long-legs. Mr. Paul Rytter's woodcut of Marabou storks shows that he has studied them with much observation, and he has rendered them with much skill and humor. Both the pose and the minute characteristics of the birds are depicted accurately. The beholder will involuntarily become interested in these gawky, self-important creatures. The treatment seems to leave nothing to be wished for. This young artist has met with much encouragement on the part of leading museums outside his own country. He apparently works with a spontaneous ease which endows his prints with its own charm.

### Perspective

The near thing  
That's the dear thing  
Is so hard for us to see.

While the far thing,  
Like some star thing,  
Lures with its mystery.  
—Arthur Galusha Smith.

### An Old House in France

The old house changes no more from one year to another than does its rustic setting with the wide horizons. Squeakings of each bolt and hinge, crackings of the woodwork, the striking of the fifty-year-old clock, I know all these sounds which mark the rhythm of its existence, as one knows the different inflections of a well-loved voice.

In the mornings, especially, they follow one another in an invariable order.

Half-past four: the little convent-bell peals out its clear call. Five o'clock: heavy, dragging steps in the courtyard; the oxen are going down for a drink. Six o'clock: the Angelus sounds from the church-belfry.

Half-past six: in the garden the sand crunches beneath Lagoon's sabots, and almost immediately the creaking of the well-hoof informs me in jerky complete that he is drawing up the water for his sprinkling. Seven o'clock: the kitchen shutters open protectingly, then those of the dining room, the vestibule, the salon. At the same instant, or often a little before, the raising of the latch on my mother's door makes itself heard with a sharp, little click.

A quarter-past seven: the postman rings at the courtyard gate—tries to ring, rather—for so rusty and slack are the wires leading to the bell which hangs near the pomegranate trees, that they seldom call forth a tinkling; their quivering suffices to let us know that someone wishes to come in. Very discreet sounds which, far from breaking the peaceful impression, but serve to enhance it.

Here must one come to enjoy silence, to know what absolute silence is. When there is no wind, the night slips by in a stillness so unbroken that, from my room, I can, by listening closely, hear the light tick of the clock in the salon below; scarcely from time to time, the chirping of a cricket, the dull rumble of a train in the distant valley, or from somewhere, far away, a dog's barking. Even by day the only sounds I hear are the songs of the birds, or far-off shepherd's voices.

Within the old house, everything is old. The windows shut with difficulty, and the doors have a vexatious tendency to open of their own accord. One hesitates to wash the windows because they are none too firmly set. Some of the boards in the salon floor are half sunken in, others

## Superior to Circumstances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE belief is common to mortals that circumstances over which one has no control may destroy harmony or prevent the performance of desirable or dutiful acts. Indeed, there are perhaps few who have not, at one time or another, felt a sense of helplessness before adverse conditions. Occasionally, however, someone rises to the emergency and, in spite of obstacles, brings some problem to a satisfactory conclusion. These examples of superiority to circumstances hint a fundamental truth, which, if understood and utilized, would cure the tendency to concede power to so-called material influences, and show that, even if facts or events themselves cannot apparently be changed, one can at all times prove that spiritual harmony is not dependent upon, or affected by, material occurrences.

According to the usual acceptance of the word, circumstances are simply the sum or complex of the conditions surrounding any fact or event. Mortals believe that these things are external to their own thinking and are, therefore, beyond their control. But the mistaken belief that there is power in material environment to make or to mar happiness is all there is to that seeming power. If the belief concerning any state is changed, one correspondingly experiences harmony or discord, whether or not the situation itself be changed. Referring to the mortal fear that something unlike God can control and discomfit men, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 377): "Without this ignorant human belief, any circumstance is of itself powerless to produce suffering."

The important thing to consider is, then, not the formidable or insurmountable appearance of any exigency, but rather what one's attitude toward it shall be. This means, of course, that since mortals move in the midst of constantly shifting material beliefs, each one must determine whether he shall view his daily environment and problems from the standpoint of material pleasure or pain, success or defeat, or from the standpoint of spiritual man's immortal and immutable dominion and harmony. The place where one is at any time, surrounded by all the complex elements which appear to make up any condition, is the place and the time and the environment where, and in which, one must see the spiritual facts as they are in Truth; and one should conduct himself as if he implicitly believed spiritual facts to be actual and demonstrable. Even according to human calculations, environment does not make the individual; but surrounding influences very often are instrumental in revealing the weaknesses or the virtues of human character. Each one must, then, determine what circumstances shall mean to him. If they are auspicious, one may be grateful for them, recognizing God as the source of all good; if they seem to be unfavorable, one may know that since evil has no origin in divine Mind and therefore no reality, it has no power to affect or disturb a true sense of harmony and achievement.

If one's reasoning begins with God,

ing days to come by wagon, bringing their families and servants and many towns to cook by the way. The dorp is full of carts, cars, vehicles of all descriptions—we even passed a Cape cart drawn by two oxen. As we left the dorp we saw many wagons outspanned on the veldt, looking picturesque as they stood out against a golden sky. Log fires with three-legged pots hanging over them, the families squatting round for their evening meal—released oxen and horses grazing near.

For the festive time of Christmas we took Cousin Matilda to our favorite camping place—an ideal spot—where the Vicar of that parish had made more so by planting many trees, and where oaks flourished in large plantations and mile-long avenues. We went by wagon, arriving on Christmas Eve, to find others camping out in tents, and one family of father, mother, and children in the dairy, while the hospitable Vicarage itself overflowed with guests—some of the original family having to take refuge in the barn! As we arrived we met a merry band of young Adams and Eves descending from the hills, laden with armfuls of arum lilies, blue agapanthus, and maiden-hair ferns, which grow in profusion in the lonely kloof, and we were soon in possession of the pretty little church.

The scarlet buds of the pomegranate had to do duty for holly-berries. Of course, we had the usual summer storm, and... hurried to the shelter of the stoep. I heard Davis, Cousin Matilda's maid, whisper: "This is a very upside-down sort of country—even Orion is upside down!" —The Landmark.

### To England

Meadows of England shining in the rain  
Spread wide your daisied lawns: your ramparts green  
With briar fortify with blossom screen  
Till my far morning—and O streams that slow  
And pure and deep through plains and playlands go.  
For me your love and all your king-cups store,  
And—dark militia of the southern shore,  
Old fragrant friends—preserve me the last lines  
Of that long saga which you sung me, pines,  
When, lonely boy, beneath the chosen tree,  
I listened, with my eyes upon the sea.  
—James Elroy Flecker.

as the divine Principle of all reality, and if one continues his reasoning with God in all his thoughts when any state is considered, the fact will soon be grasped that power inheres in divine Mind, not in matter or in any material plight. Divine power is all-ways and instantly available to spiritual sense, enabling each one who conforms his thinking to divine Love to prove that material conditions have nothing to do with true happiness and real success. It was, surely, of this spiritual superiority to circumstances that Paul spoke, when he declared: "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound: every where and in all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need. I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

One should not, then, beat vainly against seemingly unhappy surroundings, nor supinely submit to them. Rather should one strive to change the basis of his thinking from matter to Mind. Circumstances will mean to each one exactly what one's own concept of them includes. If one knows "how to be abased," abasement will not hurt him; and if one knows "how to abound," abounding will contain no dangers for him; for in all things such a one will see that God and His perfect reflection are all, and that material manifestations are but the fleeting phantasms of unreal concepts of existence. "The kingdom of God is within you," said Jesus. Felicitous human conditions do not constitute or enhance heaven; untoward situations cannot prevent it; for spiritual man, in the likeness of God, is in no way affected by material beliefs. Moses, in Egypt, in the wilderness, at the Red Sea, proved man's spiritual superiority to mortal resistance. During his three years' ministry, Jesus mastered an unparalleled succession of what seemed to be opposing material forces. Every leader in human affairs, every reformer, has had to move up-stream against apparently insuperable currents of difficulty. Each one must eventually make the proof of spiritual supremacy for himself. Having discovered and demonstrated the great truth of spiritual being, as taught by Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy advises in "Science and Health" (p. 571): "At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good. Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1923

## EDITORIALS

It is possible to be enthusiastic, without being over-sanguine, over the princely proffer by Mr. Edward W.

### \$100,000 for a Peace Plan

Bok of a prize of \$100,000 for "a practicable" plan for co-operation on the part of the United States in the effort to assure world peace. The preliminary arrangements and the stipulations made by Mr. Bok seem to be wisely calculated to accomplish the end he seeks. The "Policy Committee," which is to select the jury of award to pass upon the suggestions offered, including such recognized leaders of international thought as John W. Davis, Melville F. Stone, Mrs. Ogden Reid, and Judge Learned Hand, is a body of notable intellectual capacity. The proviso that the award shall be divided into two parts, one of \$50,000 to be granted to the originator of the plan which the jury of award declares to be most promising, and the second \$50,000 to be granted only after political action shall have been taken to give the plan effect, seems to be wisely devised. By it not merely will an idea be encouraged, but the steps by which that idea may be transmuted into accomplished political action will be furthered. Perhaps the feature of the plan which most invites criticism is the proviso that all suggestions must be in by the middle of November. It is rather a revolutionary project to be put through intelligently in so brief a space of time.

As we have said, it is not well to be too sanguine as to the accomplishment of the end sought by this princely encouragement to endeavor. It will be noted that the appeal is not for a plan to get the United States into the present League of Nations. That may be wise. Against that organization there has been created a mass of hostile public sentiment, unintelligent, perhaps, but at the same time one that must be reckoned with. On the other hand, that League does possess operative machinery and a record of experience and accomplishment on the part of its secretariat which it would be arrant folly to discard simply because certain self-seeking politicians have made it the target of their rhetorical assaults. How to organize the existing pro-League sentiment in the United States, and by associating with it the enormous sentiment for some form of international co-operation for the maintenance of peace so that the whole may form a majority of American opinion, will be the task of the contestants for this prize.

Constructive endeavor in statesmanship is always more difficult than merely destructive. Mr. Bok demands endeavor of this character. It might have been interesting had he offered a prize for the best means of assuring world peace without entering upon any form of international agreements whatsoever. That seems to be the ideal which the Johnsons, the Lodges, the McCormicks and their followers have set up. Everything which promises harmonious action for the maintenance of peace they attack, but not one has yet set forth one single tenable proposition, one single hopeful promise that by their policy of aloofness and inaction peace will be maintained. They can see well enough that clouds lower at all times on the European horizon, and, with an ignorance that is incomprehensible in view of the experience of 1917, they seem to think that the United States can protect itself from the storm simply by keeping out of any European entanglements. That Nation thought that it was out of European entanglements when the Lusitania was sunk. It still strove to keep out of European entanglements while Germany persistently attacked and destroyed its merchant fleet. But it was drawn in by the irresistible force of international association. The way to avoid another engulfment in the whirlpool of international hatreds, is to take early steps for stilling, or at least controlling, the forces which those hatreds breed.

The development and progress of the contest for Mr. Bok's prize will be watched with the greatest interest, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. It will at least help to stimulate thought and discussion upon a subject which already ought to engage the best intellectual efforts of every man having the welfare of the human race at heart. We hope that it will result in something more than academic success. But it is apparent that unless the successful contestant carries his project beyond the sphere of mere intellectual discussion into that of practical politics, nothing at all will come of it. And he may be very sure indeed that the practical politician in the hostile camp is already waiting to deal to whatever proposition he may put forth a staggering blow.

THESE are busy days at Ellis Island, the immigrants' port of entry at New York. With the beginning of July came the new year, officially, and a clean page in the book in which are recorded the quotas and admissions under the existing federal immigration law. On the last day of the fiscal year it was estimated that 13,627 passenger-immigrants were waiting just outside the harbor, ready to rush in before others seeking entry should arrive. It is estimated that before the passage of a single week the July quotas of all European countries except Great Britain, Germany, and possibly Czechoslovakia, will be filled.

The condition is deeply significant. America has something to offer to the hopeful and courageous peoples of less favored lands. It cannot be denied that America has given liberally and ungrudgingly, and that this giving will continue, though with some such safeguard as that now imposed. The undertaking has been, as it continues to be, the greatest adventure along the line of racial assimilation. Sometimes doubt is expressed as to the success of the experiment, but the considered conclusion must be that its wisdom has been proved. But America is seeking to make it more than ever plain that if it is to continue to give liberally, it must demand and receive

something in return. This, which all who come can easily render, is loyalty and obedience to the established order. Inherited prejudices must be cast aside and governmental wrongs, of whatever nature, must be forgiven and forgotten. Those who would be adopted into the great American family owe this simple allegiance. Some who have come have remained to make the pathway of others who are looking longingly toward the western shore of the Atlantic more difficult and more hedged about with restrictions. Those who are coming on the new tide should remember this and have a care that they place no obstacle in the way of their less fortunate brothers who have been left behind.

Opportunity awaits all those who gain a footing on America's shores. It is an opportunity for constructive service, for unselfish sacrifice to a common cause. There is work with pay for all who come, and an important part for even the least of these to perform.

IN VIEW of the many depressing forecasts which have been made from time to time of late regarding the present somewhat tense situation existing between France and Germany, it is noteworthy that a more hopeful opinion is presented in a report just published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This report has been prepared by Henri Lichtenberger, professor at the Sorbonne, after an exhaustive survey and analysis of every phase of the present crisis, and in it he asserts that a new Germany will soon arise from the ashes of today's distress. So positively has he written concerning what he has seen and investigated that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who is responsible for the introduction to the report, draws the conclusion that at no distant time France and Germany will arrive at a substantial agreement upon which will rest a steady upbuilding in both countries of normal political, social, and economic conditions.

It cannot be said that Professor Lichtenberger casts any startlingly new light upon the Franco-German situation, when he says that the worst factor at present operating is mutual distrust and that when that can be dissipated, the troubles of both Germany and France will solve themselves. The difficulty is that that mutual distrust is so deeply ingrained in both the French and German natures that sometimes it seems that it will never be overcome. Still, he apparently has seen in his trip through Germany, which he made at the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment, evidences of a renewal of consciousness. Consequently, he urges the necessity of an immediate restoration of intellectual contact between France and Germany as the only means of avoiding a universal crisis, in the threatening rise of which he sees a just cause of alarm.

Of what nature, however, will the new Germany, which Professor Lichtenberger forecasts, consist? He gives numerous hints in his report, and if he has correctly sensed the trend of events, it will be a Germany which will play a worthy part in the world's future. "Germany is convinced that a glorious mission is in store for her in the future evolution of the world," he says. It is to be hoped that he has not allowed himself to be deceived by superficial appearances. If the world becomes assured that Germany is both repentant and conscious that the course it has pursued in the past will not reach any worth while goal, Germany will find that the world is ready to take it back into its rightful relationship with the other nations. But Germany must not expect any such result unless it does its part. The Golden Rule is as much a guiding law for nations as for individuals, and it should not be forgotten that it works both ways.

At the delightful spot known as Winona Lake, in the State of Indiana, there is being held a conference of the deepest significance. Attended by leaders of industrial, political, educational, and religious organizations, the announced purpose of the gathering is to "discuss the possibility of Christianity settling the world problems which nothing else has been able to settle definitely." The agenda opens the way for enlightening discussion along the course outlined. Among the topics to be presented are "The Moral Accountability of Nations"; "Religion and National Life"; "Christian Internationalism"; and "America's Place in the World Crisis". The speakers are three United States senators, four governors of different states, and numerous college presidents, churchmen, and industrial and business leaders.

The opportunity presented should insure a courageous and enlightening presentation of the views of those called upon to speak. Surely the need of the hour is great. Of this there is no doubt. But is it, true, as announced in the call sent out stating the objects and purposes of the conference, that "the governments of the world have tried everything but Christianity in their efforts to solve their most important and trying problems, and have failed"? No civilized people would admit, or much less boast, that the progress made in government and the advancement of the welfare of the world as a whole, were not the direct results of the application of whatever understanding they have gained of the teachings of the Nazarene prophet. That perplexing problems remain unsolved, that human greed and selfish ambition continue to postpone the day when the rule of peace and brotherly love shall be supreme, is not because of a refusal to commit humanity's cause to divine guidance, but because mankind has refused to exemplify in practice the theory which is tacitly approved and adopted.

Dogma and creed have too commonly taken the place of a practical application of revealed truth. "Thou shalt not" has been too generally accepted as a rule to be enforced by brother against brother, or neighbor

against neighbor, rather than as a guide to individual action. Christianity will settle the world's problems when, through the illuminating light which is shed from such conferences as the one now being held, or otherwise, men learn to make those problems their own. Not by decree or pronouncement can men be made to love their neighbor as themselves. The recourse is not to the theory of Christianity in government as "a last resort." It is, rather, to that understanding which will bring to the masses, through the individuals composing the masses, a realization of the duties of true brotherhood. And this recourse is the first.

Too often, indeed, does distance lend enchantment to the view. The ambitious searcher for the beautiful in nature, told of the charm of some far distant spot, hies himself thither, overlooking, as he journeys in expectant haste, the pearls almost beneath his feet. Fortunate is he if his range is limited, and he is compelled by circumstances to take note of the things which are within his reach. There are beauty spots almost everywhere. Sometimes we do not appreciate them because they lie almost within our vision. Someone has told of the person who complained because his view of the forest was cut off by the trees.

From tidewater along the Massachusetts coast, it is but a step, a few hours by automobile, to the woods and bluffs, and valleys, separated by clear spring brooks, which lie in the lee of the somewhat stern but unforbidding Berkshire Hills. To the uninitiated sojourner, expecting little and realizing much, it is a land of enchantment. If riding, one should proceed slowly; if walking, he should seek out the paths and trails which skirt the hillsides and thread the valleys away from the beaten track. To the discerning or imaginative eye, there are many things to be seen in that unassuming and unpretentious home of the woodspeople and all their numberless fabled animal companions. The almost obliterated "blaze" upon a tree may well be supposed to mark a once well-defined trail worn deep by silent moccasined feet. A cairn, scattered and disarranged by careless hands or by the shifting snows of many winters, perhaps marks the familiar and convenient cache of migrating Indian tribes. The sojourner listens to the song of a woods bird and wonders if the lay it sings is one once familiar to the ears of the original denizens of the hills. By what wonderful process, whether tradition, heritage, or unwritten curriculum, have the motif and technique of the song been handed down?

Halting on the crest of a hill, one sees, perhaps, a column of smoke rising lazily from what seems to be a fixed point far up a distant valley. In fancy it is the smoke from some unseen wigwag of another day, or possibly a carefully disguised signal craftily waited to a waiting tribal messenger on a hill farther on and beyond the vision of the visitor. Thus, before the days of the mail carrier, the telegraph and the radio, did the dwellers in that country send messages of warning or of cheer.

But disillusionment comes all too soon. A whistle, which might well have been a long-drawn whoop of victory or of defiance, proves to be the announcement by a puffing locomotive that it has made the grade on its bands of steel laid along a trail used for a thousand years by travelers from east to west and west to east again. The lazy smoke column, waited now to the hillside, smells suspiciously like that from soft coal. One sees the asphalted roadway, the farmhouse a little farther on, and then he remembers. Past and present meet upon that not unromantic spot. Only the future remains undefined.

## Editorial Notes

MR. AMERY, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a bold statement in the opening ceremony at the Britain Overseas Exhibition in London, when he declared that the British Empire was the most wonderful and hopeful political organization in the whole world. It showed a perfectly natural patriotism, however, and a vision of the federation of nations which is needed in all parts of the globe. There may be some who will take exception to his thought, but in essence he was justified in his stand, and surely no one will cavil at his further statement that the British Empire can enlist the memories and traditions of a storied past in the furtherance of a sense of patriotism that recognizes its obligations, not only to people of its own race scattered far over the world, but to people of every race and creed.

SOMEWHAT unusual are the subjects of study which the research expedition, preparing to start shortly from Sweden for Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador, is intending to pursue. One of them is what is termed "mirmecofilia," or the attraction which certain plants exercise over various insects, the question of the long-sightedness of the insects, which enables them to distinguish these plants at great distances, being also scheduled for investigation. Another is the mimicry theory, namely, that certain animals assume by the continued action of natural selection the likeness of others in self-defense. It is expected that the expedition, which is financed by certain university funds supplemented by private donations, will be away two years.

CONGRATULATIONS are in order for the victory won the other day by the forces of prohibition in the deliberations of the American Medical Association, during its annual session in San Francisco. Of course, it is to be deplored that conditions in the United States should have made it necessary for the convention to recommend that all state and county medical associations weed out those physicians who prescribe liquor for other than medicinal purposes. Still, the fact that the bootleg doctor was recognized as an unhealthy influence in the profession is decidedly a step in the right direction.

## Thackeray's London

By HENRY STACE

IN THE central parts of London today the shabby old brick houses of three and four stories, most of them between 100 and 200 years old, are disappearing fast, sometimes in twos and threes, sometimes in whole rows. They are too small and inconvenient for modern needs; the roofs are often beyond repair, and few of them have any claim to preservation. But, small and dingy though they are by comparison with the great stone-faced, steel-boned blocks which are replacing them, collectively they are full of interest.

What is thus disappearing before our eyes is what remains of the material fabric of the London of Thackeray's novels: the London of *Vanity Fair*, the *Newcomers*, *Pendennis* and *Philip*, as shown in "The London of Thackeray," by E. Beresford Chancellor (London: Grant Richards). The spirit of those times is passed long ago, and now its outward expression in bricks and mortar is vanishing. Soon we shall have nothing left to remind us of that homelier, smaller, and more leisurely London but the old names, marking reconstructed streets and squares, of which the modern aspect would be as puzzling to the *Osbornes*, the *Pendennises*, and the *Newcomers* as the vehicles which have replaced the old hackney and stage coaches.

If we mark out on a modern map the London of *Vanity Fair*, we shall find that it runs, in the main, like a narrow river through the heart of the London of today, from east to west. It begins in the east, at St. Paul's Churchyard, where once Becky Sharp bought a fine black silk dress for the long-suffering Miss Briggs, out of the proceeds of Lord Steyne's cheque, which she had just cashed in Lombard Street. It runs west by way of Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, past the Temple, along the Strand to Charing Cross. Here it begins to broaden out a little. One branch runs along Pall Mall, and the main line by Piccadilly, out to what were, in the days of the Rawdon Crawleys, the detached suburbs of Kensington, Brompton, and Fulham. On the north there is one long tributary, which runs down Baker Street and Park Lane, where Rawdon's aunt, the sentimental Miss Crawley, lived; and another shorter one, which follows the courses of Bond Street. And there are, besides, the various squares: Russell Square, where the *Osbornes* and *Sedleys* lived; "Gaunt Square" and "Great Gaunt Street," and Berkeley Square.

The other novels do not take us much outside this zone, which, on the map of today, looks a small enough part of London. But the truth is that Thackeray painted a broader and more panoramic view of London than, perhaps, any other writer has done, and used almost the whole of it, as it existed in Becky Sharp's time, for his background. But there are huge areas which the modern map shows covered with bricks and mortar, where there were green fields then, dotted with villages of which the names survive in the rather dreary wastes of the outer London of today.

If we wander along the line westward from St. Paul's, and try to reconstruct the appearance of the town as Thackeray's characters knew it, we shall find that, in spite of all the changes, we can pick out an old building here and there which gives us the necessary suggestion. Colonel Newcome was once, at least, on Ludgate Hill, but this, with Fleet Street, the Temple, and the Strand, is properly the *Pendennis* territory, most of it sadly altered. Ludgate Hill was one of the boundaries of the "Rules of the Fleet"—the extramural territory of the infamous Fleet Prison, in which debtors who could find surety were allowed to dwell in a little more comfort and freedom than in the prison itself. All this part has changed. The prison stood on the east side of what is now Farringdon Street, and was still standing within the lifetime, if not the memory, of old people. All that is left of it now is a couple of its dreary rooms, which have been re-erected in the basement of the London Museum, at Stafford House, and through which the curious can stroll and spell out the names of hundreds of forgotten debtors carved on the old wooden walls.

The Temple, much loved by Thackeray, where he lived himself in more than one set of chambers, and where *Pendennis* had rooms on a third floor in Lamb Court—which Morgan, his uncle's servant, reported to be "rather a shy place," approached by a "nasty and black staircase as ever I see"—has hardly changed at all, except for the addition of one or two buildings. But Pen and Warrington would be sadly puzzled in Fleet Street and the Strand, though there are still to be seen scraps of the façades which they knew. Somerset House was new then, and bore, no doubt, the same relation to its neighbors as the great Bush Building does now. There is just here a perfect specimen of the architecture of the old Strand, in the shop next door to Somerset House, on the east side. At the moment of writing it has been newly decorated, happily with a due regard to its character. Even the shop windows, on its ground floor, are in an older fashion than that of today, and in its bright and homely dignity it gives the wanderer a good idea of what the Strand looked like before its pleasant façades had given way to the shoddiness which has made the Strand of the past thirty years one of the most squalid of our well-known streets.

To the westward, in Pall Mall and Piccadilly, the changes have been even greater, and the character of the streets has altered entirely. To find the true Thackeray atmosphere we must travel north. Park Lane, filled with the houses of the rich, which are always being altered and improved, is entirely modern in appearance; but Baker Street, especially in its upper part, and some of the adjacent side streets, are very much what they were when Thackeray dined in No. 14, the house once occupied by Pitt, and amused himself by peopling the room with "the ghosts of the mighty dead." Thackeray calls the house "a decayed mansion," and thought Baker Street especially gloomy, but today it seems bright enough.

There is here, in the plain old houses and the modern shop fronts which decorate their ground floors, the same contrast of periods which we find all over London and scarcely notice, as a rule. But now and again chance lends a touch of the dramatic to the contrasts. I remember such an occasion in this very spot a year ago, while the roadway was under repair. Under the windows of No. 14, through which, it was easy to fancy, the people of the past were peering—Pitt and his cronies, and the great Lady Hester, with, perhaps, the broad, good-humored face of Thackeray himself looking over their shoulders—a concrete-mixing and distributing machine of the latest type was at work, while in the mouth of the nearest side turning lay half a dozen great flanged, stone water pipes, each length patiently and laboriously carved, in the days of the Roman occupation of Britain, from a single block. They had been lying all through the centuries, just below the surface, and were now waiting to be broken up and returned, after their brief reappearance, almost to the same spot; but this time not to form a conduit, but as part of the material of the concrete bed on which the weight of a motor bus is borne.